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U. S. Freezes Rubber Boots; High Gestapo Agent Killed; Waves Graduate at Smith

The World's Day—September 30, 1942

Washington: Rubber Boots and Shoes Frozen

Men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes were frozen in dealer's stocks by the War Production Board until Oct. 5. After that, they will be sold on certificate to essential workers. Ordinary rubbers, gaiters, and women's and children's rubber boots, mostly made from reclaimed rubber, will not be rationed now. This is the WPB's first rationing of clothing.

Spurred by Donald M. Nelson's report that war production in August lagged about 14 per cent behind forecasts made on the first of that month, even though output rose 8 per cent from July's level, factories girded for greater efforts. [Details: Page 9.]

American military aircraft holds up both in performance and protection to the satisfaction of the House Military Affairs subcommittee that has been quietly investigating, it is reported authoritatively.

Oil Companies along the Atlantic seabord shared petroleum supplies and terminal facilities under an order issued by Petroleum Coordinator Harold Ickes.

Americans interned by the Germans in Occupied France are to have American Red Cross food packages under an order for immediate delivery from warehouses in Geneva, Switzerland.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt as Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy, is confirmed by the Office of War Information as ranking American officer on the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United States and Great Britain.

Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, headed Government economists who advised Senators it would be better to provide for the orderly wartime liquidation of many small wholesale and retail businesses than to permit them to continue "profitless competition."

Choice beef is under an absolute price lid of 23 cents a pound, wholesale, by OPA order effective Oct. 1.

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers announced the appointment of Col. Bradley Dewey of Cambridge, Mass., as deputy director. Mr. Dewey is a consultant on rubber to the Army Quartermaster Corps, and holds the Distinguished Service Medal for his work as chief of the Gas Defense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War I.

Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross announced appointment of Walter S. Gifford of New York, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, as Chairman of the 1943 Red Cross War Fund. The fund campaign will get under way next March. The first campaign this year raised more than $70,000,000.

In Europe: Gestapo Agent Killed in Bohemia

High Gestapo agent, Alois Gruber, has been killed while "fighting the enemies of the Reich in the Protectorate" of Moravia Bohemia, a Reuters dispatch datelined "from the German frontier," stated.

Attempted assassination of Michael Antonescu, deputy Prime Minister of Rumania, was reported in a Tass dispatch from Cairo which said that shots were fired at his car, breaking the windows. Fifteen persons were said to have been arrested.

Turkey signed a treaty with Germany providing for shipment of $13,000,000 worth of armaments from Krupp munitions factories to Turkey in 1943 in return for Turkish shipments of chrome, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, stated.

Fifty Belgian hostages have been rounded up by the Germans on the excuse that bomb attempts have endangered Rexists, Belgian Fascists, the British Radio stated. Nazis have also confiscated 5,000 bicycles which they claimed were used in these attacks.

Germany has agreed to relax the French Armistice clause limiting the French army, to the extent of permitting formation of three infantry divisions, two artillery regiments, a tank regiment, and an air unit to be sent to stations in Tunisia and Algeria, Tass reported from Geneva.

New England: 120 Waves Finish Course at Smith

One hundred twenty Waves completed an officers' training course at Smith College and were reviewed by Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee. [Page 2.]

Candidates for Rhode Island election were named by both parties at nominating conventions. [Page 4.]

First religious instruction for pupils of Boston public schools will commence tomorrow on experimental basis. [Page 5.]

New England State Guardsmen will maneuver in a practice defense against theoretical invasion next Sunday. [Page 1.]

National: Gerald Smith to Run on Stickers

Gerald L. K. Smith, defeated for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, announced he would enter the November race as a sticker candidate against Republican Judge Homer Ferguson and the Democratic incumbent Prentiss M. Brown.

Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry, commanding officer of the Second Service Command, announced that because of the shortness of twilight during the winter months, the Army's dimout regulations will become effective one half hour after sunset as of Oct. 1.

Americas: Argentine Chamber Urges Axis Break

Argentina's Chamber of Deputies marshalled a slender pro-democratic majority to pass another resolution urging the ultra-conservative regime of President Castillo to break diplomatic relations with the Axis

Secretary of Navy Knox arrived in Rio de Janeiro on a tour to coordinate antisubmarine operations with the Brazilian Navy.

An eight-day bank holiday, including suspension of commercial debt payments, went into effect throughout Brazil as a war measure. President Vargas proclaimed the holiday Sept. 29, declaring it necessary for economic mobilization of the nation's resources.

Far East: Willkie Is Welcomed in Chungking

Wendell Willkie has arrived in Chungking, where he was flown after a temporary stop on the way from Moscow, the British Radio reported. Mr. Willkie was greeted at the Chungking airport by the Chinese deputy Prime Minister, and by British and American Ambassadors.

Africa: Materials Totaling 10,000 Tons a Day

War materials reaching the Middle East via Suez total 10,000 tons a day, the British Radio reported in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Northern N.E. To Feel Shock Of War Games

Federal and State Guard troops combine for repulse of 'invaders' in three States.

Flying columns of fully armed Federal troops and State Guardsmen moving over northern New England highways next Sunday will give residents of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont a dramatic demonstration of how invading enemy forces may be dealt with.

State Guardsmen of the three northeast states representing the Blues will engage in a day-long maneuver with Federal troops representing the enemy or Black forces, headquarters of the First Service Command announced today. A small number of Federal troops are to act as flying columns with the State Guardsmen.

These maneuvers, the Army announcement said, will differ from those held throughout New England last month in that they will be two-sided free maneuvers, based on original messages, with the solving of these problems left to unit commanders. In the earlier maneuvers the situations were carefully detailed in advance and delivered in sealed envelopes.

Where Action Will Take Place

Areas in which the principal actions will take place have been designated as follows:

1. Northern Maine, taking in roughly the area northeast of Augusta.

2. Southern Maine, the area southeast of Auburn.

3. New Hampshire, in the vicinity of Hillsboro, but involving the towns of Keene on one side and Concord and Manchester on the other.

4. Vermont, around the State capital, Montpelier.

5. Vermont, in the vicinity of Rutland.

The American Red Cross has volunteered to feed the contesting troops Sunday night, the Army said.

The Sunday maneuvers, affecting only three of the six New England States, are believed to be a forerunner to other sectional maneuvers to be followed later in the fall by an all-out "dress rehearsal" for possible invasion attempts involving civilian defense agencies as well as the military.

To Profit by Mistakes

Following the maneuvers in August Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles indicated that more "war games" could be expected to eliminate some of the flaws which developed during the three day test of the State Guards. Chief problems arising in the earlier tests were in communications which, it is anticipated, will be thoroughly tested Sunday.

Umpires for the one-day maneuvers were expected to be selected at a conference in First Service Command headquarters, Boston.

Sunday's test, which will present the unit commanders with a specific problem leaving all steps of the solution to their own judgment, should provide a satisfactory test of the tactical abilities of the State Guard leaders.

A typical problem might, for example, be that enemy forces have landed on the coast of Maine. How the Guardsmen would reach the scene and what counter actions they would adopt will be left to the tactical leaders of the State Guard units involved. The results should mean action more closely resembling actual invasion condition than would be possible under the earlier maneuvers where the situations were detailed in advance.

Allied Big Guns Score in New Guinea; Soviet Counter Attacks Aid Stalingrad; Farm Bloc Yields in Senate Showdown

Both Administration and farmers make compromises in farm-price deadlock.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 — Agreement between the farm bloc and the Administration, paving the way for quick passage of the new price-control law, was reached today after seven days of turbulent senatorial debate.

The Farm Labor controversy, threatening to delay action past President Roosevelt's Oct. 1 deadline was resolved by a compromise, with the farm bloc withdrawing its cost-of-production amendment and Administration forces agreeing to make two concessions in its proposed amendment.

The compromise amendment passed the Senate by an 86 to 4 vote. Only senators voting against it were: Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri; William Langer (R) of North Dakota; Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California, and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

Passage of the compromise amendment will nullify the 48 to 43 vote by which the Senate yesterday agreed to the Thomas amendment, embodying the farm bloc's proposal that the parity formula be rewritten to include the farmer's labor cost. Government price administrators estimated the Thomas amendment would increase the overall cost of living in the United States by five per cent. President Roosevelt had said he was "unalterably opposed" to changing the parity formula.

Differences Compromised

The controversy between the farm bloc and the Administration finally was resolved after each had submitted its own compromise amendment. In the end differences between the two were slight.

The amendment finaally agreed upon would make no change in the formula for calculating farm price ceilings but would instruct the President to take farm labor costs into consideration in fixing ceilings if necessary to maintain "food for freedom" production levels.

The farm bloc finally gave in after Administration leaders agreed to further modify their proposal by:

Selecting Jan. 1, 1941 as the date from which increased labor costs are to be figured.

2. Requiring that in the fixing of ceilings on commodities processed from farm products "adequate weighting" be given to farm labor costs.

Openly pleased at seeing the light of day at last through the long controversy, Senator Alben W. Barkley told the Senate: "This reminds me of an old Methodist hymn, 'This is the hour I have long sought and mourned because I found it not.'"

The bill must go to conference in order to reconcile it with the House vote of 205 to 172 in favor of changing the parity formula to include farm labor costs.

Even if it wins the Battle of Inflation in Congress, however, the American public will have to cut cut the "frills and fur-belows" of daily living, warned Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Fewer stores and a reduction in services used to attract customers in peacetime, such as deliveries, pick-ups, exchanges, credit, wrapping and packaging, were en-

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Associated Press

End of Fight in Madagascar

Two French officers, captured by British forces advancing through Madagascar, aid their captors by bearing a white flag of truce to a strong point in the defenses of the City of Majunga and also an order for troops there to cease firing after the City's defenders had agreed to British terms of surrender.

Hitler Says Nazis Will 'Answer' British Raids

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. Sept. 30 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler declared today that "the hour will come when we will answer England's bombing of German cities."

Speaking in his annual Winter Relief Campaign speech, the Führer assured the German people that "we believe we shall continue to defeat our enemies until final victory is ours." He declared that Stalingrad was bound to fall.

He dwelt at some length on the British Commando raid on Dieppe, and also on the possibilities of an invasion attempt by the United Nations.

"If I had an enemy of great military caliber I could figure out where he would attempt to attack, but as I have to deal with an enemy who is a military idiot, one cannot say where the invasion attempt will be made."

Broke Five-Month Silence

Hitler's address was made in the packed Sportpalast and broke a five-month silence.

[On the same occasion last Oct. 4, Hitler told the Nazis that "now it can be declared that the enemy already is broken and will never rise again."]

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was in the group of top Nazi leaders in the huge sports arena to hear Hitler.

Surprised by his return from North Africa, the crowd earlier had greeted him with tumultuous cheers and Hitler emphasized Marshal Rommel's presence by stopping on the way to the speaker's stand to shake the desert General's hand.

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command, and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, who prefaced Hitler's own Winter Relief appeal with a plea for generosity, faced the crowd alongside their leader.

Cheers turned to laughter when Dr. Goebbels, who had denied any rifts within Nazi ranks or passing of Nazi leaders, turned to Hitler and remarked on his joy at seeing the führer "so hale and hearty."

[The Berlin Radio commented that this was "an obvious reference to rumors abroad"—presumably rumors that Hitler was ill.]

Thorough Preparation

Hitler declared that if the British try again to invade Europe, no matter where, "they can deem themselves lucky if they stay for nine hours on the Continent, as at Dieppe, for we have made thorough preparations to welcome them."

[The Germans have persisted in the theory that the big Commando raid on Dieppe Aug. 19 was an actual invasion attempt.]

"We are determined to hold this year what we have and to attack where we believe it to be necessary," Hitler went on.

After three references to Dieppe, Hitler said, "We shall not pretend that we are not preparing for a second front."

He told the crowd:

"For our enemies, it is nothing if we take Stalingrad, if we pierce through to the Caucasus, if we capture the Ukraine and the Don, and if we gain grain and oil for Europe.

"But if they are able to make a landing and painfully succeed in keeping this foothold for nine hours, this is for them an extraordinary sign of the force which the British Empire is able to bring up. . . .

Charter "Stupidity"

At the start of his speech, Hitler turned to the "Atlantic Charter," which he called "a stupidity which will be valid for only a couple of years and will be eliminated by hard facts."

During the German break through to the Don River, Hitler declared, 75 Soviet divisions were destroyed.

He enumerated these as the most important war developments, of recent months:

Germany has become safely entrenched on the Black Sea;

Kerch and Sevastopol (barriers to conquest of the Crimea) have been taken;

Tobruk again is in German hands.

Hitler emphasized Stalingrad as a "key position completely control-

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Allies take Ioribaiwa Ridge by using Japanese infiltration and outflanking tactics.

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Sept. 30—After a 20-day pause in the Battle of Owen Stanley Range, Australian ground troops have swung forward along the Kokoda trail and thrown the Japanese out of their first defensive positions on the Ioribaiwa Ridge.

For the past few days there had been indications of a coming attack from our side. Patrol activity had been growing and there had been a steady pressure on enemy lines.

For the first time 25-pounder artillery had been dragged into the battlefront and enemy positions had come under heavy fire. These guns are heavier than the light mountain artillery the Japanese had dragged up by hand, incredible though it may sound, over that fearsome trail. These 25-pounders, apart from their part in shaking enemy morale, were invaluable at that stage of the battle where positions of both forces had become more or less static.

During a period of pause, while both sides were regrouping and wrestling to overcome supply problems, the Japanese had worked like beavers to dig themselves in.

Cunning Defense

They are as cunning in defense as they are in attack. They had entrenched themselves on the Ioribaiwa Ridge in a complicated maze of machine-gun posts and strong points, taking every advantage that this wild jungle country has to offer.

They believe in establishing small self-contained nests arranged in depth so that any attack is covered by fire from many directions. They use the materials at hand. Trees are cut down to form small blockhouses across the trail and along its fringes. Everywhere they burrow beneath trees and built machine-gun nests which are immune from anything but a direct mortar or shell hit.

In these dense tropical jungles many trees have no tap roots; the trunk ends several feet above the ground and the tree is supported by roots thrust into the ground from the main stem, like flying buttresses of a medieval cathedral.

In the ground scooped out beneath the shelter of the trunk and spreading roots, a few men working machine guns can command every approach. To add to the tangle of jungle growth, trip wires and booby traps that ring bells or set off fire crackers are strung out and give warning of any approaching enemy.

Australians Attack

On Sept. 28, Australian troops attacked this position at Ioribaiwa, using Japanese tactics of infiltration and outflanking. They also had digested some lessons of the past six weeks, improvising camouflage and cutting down their equipment so they could operate for days at a time as independent units.

By Sept. 29, the Japanese had been compelled to retire from all their defensive positions along the Ioribaiwa Ridge and to leave behind quantities of supplies and ammunition.

This initial victory was com-

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Soviet drive at Kalinin and against Führer's Line eases Nazi pressure on city.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The German forces held up for the 37th day around Stalingrad. The snow line is lowering in the Caucasus. Russian success in holding up the Germans at Mozdok, 50 miles from Ordzhonikidze, gateway to the main Caucasus passes, means the Nazis are scarcely likely to push through the passes before winter. Even on the Black Sea, where heading for Tuapse, the port next below Novorossisk, the Axis appears to have been held up and the Rumanians driven back.

In Stalingrad itself, Field Marshal Sigmund von List, who is reported to have replaced Field Marshal Fedor von Bock in command of the Germans, continues to throw his men without reserve into the crumbling streets of the city without making appreciable gains. Rockets with parachute attachments keep the night brilliantly illuminated for the Germans as armored cars with tommy-guns are added to the tanks in their assaults against the Russian barricades.

A break-through yesterday has not taken them far. Meanwhile Russian counterattacks in the north around Kalinin and against the so-called Führer's Line at Rzhev, west of Moscow, continue to keep the Nazis from weakening other sections of the line to reinforce the Stalingrad front.

As for the Egyptian Front, although Marshal Rommel, Nazi commander, is known to be in Berlin, there is no sign so far of a reopening of the Allied attack. Heavy British bombing attacks at Canea and Suda Bay, Crete, and at Tobruk, however, show that the German supply lines are receiving plenty of attention.

On the Russian and Egyptian fronts, the Nazis, though stalled for the time being, still hold the initiative and still enjoy their initial advantage. In the Pacific, there are signs that a similar preliminary advantage, so far held by the Japanese, is being wiped out by improved Allied methods.

The success of Japanese fighting, whether in Burma, Borneo, Java, or New Guinea, has been due to a system of camouflaged penetration with which the Allied generals hitherto have not been able to cope. This method has now been effectively used by General MacArthur's men, in an operation which has enabled them to take the Japanese defense line at the Ioribaiwa Ridge in New Guinea. Even 25-pounder guns were dragged up undetected.

A few weeks ago the Japanese had driven back the Allies to within 32 miles of their base at Port Moresby. Today the invader has been trust back into the Owen Stanley Range.

In other words, Allied land fighting against the Japanese anywhere in the Pacific is likely to take on a new phase in which the Japanese no longer hold a preliminary advantage.

Scrap Drive in High Speed As Third Day of Search Opens

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The oft-quoted slogan, "It's the little things in life that count," rallied to renewed effort the city's third day of Search and Locate Week in the drive to round up the last possible ounce of scrap metal.

Office workers went around among their colleagues with paper boxes and a plea for just one more search in the desks for that souvenir paper-weight, or the old wire coat-hanger that got caught at the back of the locker, or that forgotten twist of chromium-plated steel that was a puzzle and that no one in the office could ever unravel.

C. I. O. in Drive

Gleanings, to be sure, but their total will do much to help Massachusetts attain the 650,000-ton quota between now and January 1 set by the War Production Board.

The Massachusetts C. I. O. got into the drive with both feet this morning with an urge to its members to comb their households for metals, rubber, and rags. "We are doing more than this," the organization declared, furthermore, "we are urging each local to establish a scrap salvage committee in every shop where our members work. These committees will be asked to secure the co-operation of management in finding and turning over every available piece of material which is not needed for production.

"It is the high duty," they add, "of every person in Massachusetts to turn over every available piece of scrap. Every civilian can be a soldier in this fight to keep our factories going."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin this morning applied the blow torch to the first of three large second-floor window grilles at the Tremont and Court Street building of the Suffolk Savings Bank, Boston. It is expected that the grilles will yield a heavy tonnage of bronze.

Industrial Scrap

Industrial scrap will furnish 70 per cent of the State's quota, said the Office of War Information today. Of the total of 650,000 tons, 35 to 40 per cent has already been sold to junk dealers, sorted, and either converted to essential war

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Party Leaders Point to Peril In Growing Apathy of Voters

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Republican and Democratic Party leaders are beginning to wax warm and excited about Congressional elections toward which voters, by the millions, are continuing to wax cool and apathetic—perhaps dangerously cool and apathetic.

Indications today are that the smallest percentage of voters in many years will determine the character and control of next Congress of the United States—a War-Congress facing the gravest problems.

The frank estimates of both independent and party officials show that there will in all likelihood be fully 20,000,000 fewer votes cast this year than in 1940—a stay-at-home electorate which would probably control the outcome if it went to the polls.

Three main causes are cited to account for the exceedingly light voting in the primaries and for the prospects of a correspondingly light vote in the elections themselves.

One is the nation-wide feeling that these elections are not important, that there is no decisive issue, that it matters very little which Party controls Congress.

The other factor is the large and wide migration of war workers to new localities, making it necessary for them to rely on absentee voting, if they vote at all. The third factor is the tendency of the several million soldiers themselves not to take advantage of the facilities for absentee voting.

Is Test of Democracy

The disquieting result is that a notable small minority will determine the entire membership of the House of Representatives and one third of the membership of the Senate.

All observers agree that this political apathy will be more disadvantageous to the Administration than to the G. O. P., but Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, issued a strong appeal to all voters to vote, as a duty to the nation, to themselves, not merely as a duty to their party.

While the Democrats are by no

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Stalingrad:

Soviet Counterattack Routs Nazi Divisions

Stalingrad's weary garrison battled off German tanks and motorized infantry in the 37th day of siege today and, while fresh hundreds fell within the ruined city, it was announced from Moscow that two Nazi divisions had been routed by relief attacks against the invasion flank.

A hardened defense and counterattacks took their toll of Hitler's forces from Leningrad to Mozdok.

The newspaper Comsomol Pravda (Young Pravda) declared "the initiative remains in our hands" in the battle of the steppes northwest of Stalingrad, although the Germans were concentrating tremendous forces to replace defeated divisions. Some Germans moved up on bicycles.

Field reports declared the Red Army's revived Kalinin Front offensive, bolstered by bombing of several German air bases, had smashed through defenses northwest of Rzhev which the invaders called "the line of the Führer."

In addition to the rout of two German divisions in the Don-Volga corridor fighting northwest of Stalingrad, the Russians said a third enemy division—the 12th Ruma-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Class of 120 Waves Complete Naval Training School Course at Smith College

Boston to Hear Discussion Of Vital Postwar Problems

The Wartime Conference set by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts for Boston on Oct. 29 will be the biggest and most important gathering ever arranged by the manufacturers of this State, it was announced at A. I. M. headquarters here today.

Notable officials from Washington, national journalists, local leaders and others will join in discussion of war problems and postwar reconstruction.

Some 1,500 are expected. The meeting, which will be the annual session of the Associated Industries, will be held at the Hotel Statler.

The keynote speaker of the morning will be Walter Lippmann, the widely read newspaper editorial writer? The subjects taken up by the speakers following will then become the topics of roundtables in the afternoon. The morning list includes:

Manpower—Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, of Washington, Director of Operations of the War Manpower Commission.

War Labor—William H. Davis of Washington, Chairman of the National War Labor Board; Cyrus S. Ching, an employer member of the Board, and Clarence G. McDevitt of Boston, former District Representative of the Training Within Industry Division of the War Production Board.

Ordnance Procurement — Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, District Chief of the Boston Ordnance District.

Small War Plants—S. Abbot Smith of Chelsea, Mass., one of the five directors of the new Smaller War Plants Corporation at Washington.

Rubber—Alden C. Brett, former Deputy Commissioner for Rubber at Washington and for many years treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company of Boston.

War Production — Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board for New England.

Taxes—Leland Powers of Boston, Chairman of the A. I. M. Committee on Taxation.

At the luncheon meeting the War Department will reconsecrate the Pennant E given to date to 47 Massachusetts industrial establishments, for excellence in producing for the Army and Navy.

For this ceremony Robert H. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, will come from Washington. Representatives of all the companies that have won the pennant will be assembled on the platform.

At the banquet in the evening Henry J. Kaiser, who recently built a 10,500 ton freight in ten days, will speak in company with Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, and Quentin Reynolds, the war correspondent. This will be the first time the California shipbuilder has faced a Boston audience. He will talk of objectives for industrial and business leaders.

Another roundtable of the afternoon will be devoted to health in industry. It will be conducted by Manfred Bowditch, Chairman of the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Hygiene.

Ira Mosher, President of the Associated Industries, will preside as General Chairman of the Conference.

116 Retail Stores Are Authorized to Sell Navy Uniforms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Navy announced today that 116 retail stores had been authorized to sell ready-to-wear Navy uniforms to commissioned officers and chief petty officers under a new system for controlling prices on such officer equipment.

The stores will begin the sale of authorized uniforms Oct. 15, the Navy said. They were selected, it was added, according to their geographical location and their reputation, character, financial standing, general retail efficiency and performance in recent years.

Among retailers named were:

Connecticut—Hartford, G. Fox and Company; New Haven, J. Press, Inc.; New London, Goodman's.

Maine—Portland, A. H. Benoit and Company.

Massachusetts—Boston, Croston and Carr Company; William Filene's Sons Co., Kennedy's, Incorporated, Leopold Morse, Co., Jordan Marsh Company, Scott and Company; Cambridge, Harvard Co-operative, University Shop, Inc.; Charlestown, Boston Uniform Company, Inc., Novakoff Brothers.

Rhode Island—Providence, Kendeny's, Inc.; Quonset Point, Ship's Service, United States Naval Air Station.

Posthumous Honor for An 'Old Lex' Hero

Destroyer Named for Hero—A new destroyer will be named for Lieut. Commander Howard Raymond Healy, of Boston, heroic Damage Control Officer of the old aircraft carrier Lexington, who perished when the ship sank after the Coral Sea battle, the First Naval District Headquarters announces. It did not disclose when or where the Healy would be launched.

A letter of commendation to Lieut. Commander Healy, issued posthumously, read:

"You maintained excellent control of damage by your direction and supervision of repair parties, displayed complete disregard for your own personal safety during the battle and returned the ship to an even keel and fighting condition. As a result of your devotion to duty and skillful direction of damage control, the loss of life was materially reduced."

An internal explosion sank the ship after it had been returned to an even keel. The hero's widow, Mrs. Josephine K. Healy, resides at Long Beach, Calif.

Bostonians Receive Marine Commissions—Six Boston men, including the son of a prominent clergyman and a former Dartmouth athlete, were among those who received commissions of Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps in the latest group to be graduated from the Officers Candidates Class at Quantico, Va.

Endecott Osgood, son of the Rev. Phillips E. Osgood of the Emanuel Church, Newbury Street, was among the ranking members of the class. He is a graduate of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. Theodore K. Johnson of West Newton, was a hockey player at Dartmouth and came up through the ranks. He enlisted last February, went through the regular recruit training and was transferred to the Canal Zone before receiving his appointment to Candidates Class.

Others from Boston who received commissions are Edwin J. Keyes of Brighton, a graduate of Boston College; John H. Landen, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati; James B. Cahalane of Brighton, a graduate of Boston College and Mark M. Corinoff of Brighton, a graduate of Harvard College and a member of the Association of Harvard Chemists.

Destroyer Nields to be Launched—At Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy another destroyer for Uncle Sam's Navy will be launched tomorrow afternoon, headquarters of the First Naval District announced today.

The new ship will be the Nields, named after Lieut. Commander Henry C. Nields, a hero of the Civil War, who distinguished himself at the battle of Mobile Bay when, although exposing himself to his own and enemy fire, he rescued 10 members of the crew of the sinking Tecumseh. The destroyer will be sponsored by Ella S. Nields of West Chester, Pa., daughter and last surviving relative of the former Naval officer.

More Chaplains Needed—America's armed forces may need 10,000 Chaplains of all faiths before the war ends, according to the Rev. Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Dean of the Yale Divinity School and President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Addressing the entering class of the Yale Divinity School Dean Weigle said the Army faced a shortage of "ministers who have the full educational qualifications which meet the standards of ministerial training recognized alike by the Government, the leading denominations, and the tehological schools."

Declaring that the armed forces would need "well over 5,000 Chaplains—it may be more than 10,000," Dean Weigle said there was a "danger that the churches will increasingly be left to the ministrations of relatively uneducated men."

Certificate for Lexington Volunteers—The thousands of Lexington Volunteers who have joined the Navy in every branch are being rewarded for their patriotism by being presented with a certificate setting forth a résumé of the glorious history of the carrier Lexington in the battles of the Coral Sea, Lae, and Salamaua. The certificate is signed by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., Officer in Charge of Navy Recruiting in the Boston District.

The certificate, presented on the occasion of the launching of the new carrier Lexington, will be a memento for those who enlist in the Navy during the drive for Lexington volunteers which ends Oct. 3. The certificates associate the men with the great ships, both the one that fought so gallantly in the battle of the Coral Sea and the one that slipped down the ways at Quincy last Saturday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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By a Staff Photographer

Everything Goes as Long as It's Metal

A 10-minute search of desks in a Boston office this morning resulted in eight pounds of scrap metal and 127 pieces of personal property, including a rusty golf club, a dime bank for dimes now put into war stamps, a broken picture frame, numerous unidentified keys, discarded and forgotten lipsticks in metal holders, four pocket puzzles of chromium, two ornamental paper weights, and half a dozen wire coat hangers.

Scrap Drive in High Speed As Third Day of Search Opens

Continued from Page 1

materials or on its way to the steel mills.

Samuel F. Doane, regional chief of Industrial Salvage, said today that New England's quota for the six months ending Jan. 1 will be 1,300,000 tons, allocated as follows: Maine, 80,000 tons; New Hampshire, 300,000 tons; Vermont, 35,000 tons; Massachusetts, 650,000 tons; Connecticut, 420,000 tons; and Rhode Island, 85,000 tons.

"New England industries collected 85,571 tons of scrap metal in September," said Mr. Doane, "of which Massachusetts furnished 29,329 tons. The present big scrap drive is going to help immeasurably, for although officially we have until Jan. 1 to fill our quota, our work will be slowed down greatly after Nov. 1, when winter and the heavy snows come."

Salvage Departments

More than 300 Massachusetts manufacturing and commercial concerns have installed salvage departments and are turning in scrap metals of all kinds as well as rubber and other needed war materials.

A $500,000,000 corporation has just been set up in Washington to subsidize large projects of scrap metal which would cost so much to break down and prepare for conversion that the owners or the municipalities could not afford the job.

The special projects division of the WPB wants everyone to be on the lookout for long lines of iron fences, abandoned or fire-gutted buildings with steel girders, large display signs with steel props, and the thousands of other accumulations of metal that could go for scrap.

No more enthusiastic collectors of scrap exist than the children of the country, who have just been mobilized into action. They love it. It is something they know how to do—these youngsters who have always had a weather eye out for a spare bit of sheet metal to make a scooter out of, or a few bolts and nuts to carry around in the pocket for a possible swap here and there. Scrap is right down their alley, and the fervor with which they have thrown themselves into the drive is amazing.

Just listen to this, for instance. Although the WPB only intended that the children would locate the scrap, not move it, and said as much publicly, two little girls in Boston's North End yesterday took 200 pounds of scrap metal to the North End police station. They began after school was out, and before long they had a pile of pipes and other pieces of metal, which they dumped into an old washtub. It was a dead weight of 200 pounds, of course, and when it was all in the tub the girls found they couldn't move it.

The neigbborhood children got in on the problem, and a little boy with more ingenuity than the average took some of the pipes and somehow managed to get them under the tub for rollers. Puffing and pushing, the children proceeded with their treasure across a heavily traveled intersection; traffic was held up, and truck drivers and teamsters jumped out to help them.

Sixteen hundred newspapers are donating many columns daily to promoting the scrap drive and educating readers to the necessity that exists. Seldom, if ever, have so many people and so many interests united in a single national effort.

Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Fund, today thanked the Boston Salvage Committee for its offer to donate proceeds from the scrap collection drive to the Fund.

"The offer," he declared, "is a practical example of community co-operation."

Lodge Spent $1,913.55 On His Campaign

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, today reported expenditure of $1,913.55 to obtain renomination in the recent Republican primaries.

The Senator, in his return, filed in the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, reported contributions received $4,400. The unexpended balance will be used in the election campaign.

Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, reported that he received contributions totaling $60 and that his expenditures amounted to $2,854.85 in his unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

At the same time Mr. Kelly said the Committee for Pensions at 60 and the Liberal and Dignified Administration of Old Age Assistance Laws has spent less than $6,000 to date endorsing Mr. Kelly and that it planned three more State-wide radiocasts between now and election day.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, received no contributions and spent $355.80 in his successful campaign for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the 10th district.

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), unopposed for renominations, reported no contributions and mittee spent $3,000 in his unsuccessful fight for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer and receipt of no contributions.

Olympic Swimmer Scraps Her Medals

TORRINGTON, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Medals and cups she won as a member of the United States Women's Olympic swimming team at Paris in 1924 and as manager of the team at Amsterdam in 1928 were turned in for scrap here today by the former Miss Doris O'Mara, now Mrs. John F. Murphy, wife of Torrington's School Superintendent.

Mayor Calls for 5,000 Women To Fill In at Part-Time Jobs

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today issued an appeal for 5,000 Boston women who can spare a few hours a week to fill in at part-time jobs in war industries and other important occupations.

The Mayor said he was informed by William Francis Nyhan, Director of the Municipal Employment Bureau, that the shortage of help in nearly every line of business in the Hub is critical, and if not corrected, will become desperate within two or three months.

To implement the appeal, Mr. Nyhan suggested, and the Mayor approved, a plan of large-scale registration is to be put into effect during October. Employment bureau representatives will set up branch offices in each ward of the city for a day at a time where women may list their qualifications and the time they can spare. Simultaneously, he said, sound trucks will tour the area proclaiming the patriotic nature of such work.

Mr. Nyhan said he expected to arrange for women to volunteer to do their part-time work near home—if possible in their own neighborhood.

"Before we reach down into the schools and take children to relieve wartime manpower scarcities, as Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey suggested yesterday, I feel we should try to secure women with two or three hours a day—even two or three a week—not fully occupied," Mr. Nyhan declared.

He said it was the experience of his office that day after day applications go unfilled for jobs in restaurants, department stores, banks, factories, and offices of many kinds, including those in City Hall.

"I feel that it is a patriotic duty for women to respond to appeals of this sort," Mayor Tobin declared. "America badly needs every minute of their spare time."

Date Set for Filing Tax Returns on Stock

Capital stock tax returns due to be filed with the Federal Government by September 29 under an extension of time from July 1 may now be filed up to and including November 28, it was announced today by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL COLD SNOW RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold with light to heavy frost in suburbs. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Continued cold with light to heavy frost tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Continued cold with light to heavy frost away from coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:08 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 4:30 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 6:39 p. m.

Lieut. Commander McAfee Reviews New U. S. Navy Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 30—Completing a one-month indoctrination course at the U. S. Naval Training School at Smith College, 120 "Waves" today marched proudly in review, not a little conscious of the brand-new gold stripes on their blue Mainbocher uniforms.

They were reviewed by their equally pleased Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, who was present at the Training School for the occasion.

"Your real job in the Navy begins today," she told them. "What really counts most of all is the work you do after you leave this school and the example you set the women who follow you in training."

The group included two lieutenants, 37 lieutenants (j.g.) and 81 ensigns.

The Navy women will be assigned immediately to posts at Women's Reserve training schools and procurement offices in the various Naval Districts throughout the country.

Yesterday was one of the busiest the "Waves" had experienced since reporting at the picturesque Smith College campus, part of which has been turned over to the Navy girls for the duration, together with the Northampton Hotel and the old Wiggin's Tavern in the village.

Final examinations kept pens pushing up until the last minute, and there was much rushing about for appointments with the hairdresser, new blouses and colorless nail polish to shine up gold insignia for the great occasion.

These graduates who won their spurs today are regarded by the Navy as part of the "Waves" organizational personnel. The first full class of "Waves"—900 officer candidates—will start their training on October 6.

Wives of Army Officers Join In Doing Work for Red Cross

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you want to know what makes this war effort tick, then meet the army behind the Army!

Meet the wives of the men in uniform. They, too, were in uniform today—in the crisp white aprons of the Red Cross, as they bent over their work on the fourth floor of the Army Headquarters at 808 Commonwealth Avenue.

They were the wives of officers of the First Service Command who have turned out nearly 150-strong to spend Wednesday each week in work for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of Maj. Gen. Miles, wondering what more Army wives could do in the war effort, said that she sent out a circular a few weeks ago asking what the women could and would like to do to help.

"The response was marvelous!" exclaimed Mrs. Miles today, looking with satisfaction down over the long rows of tables where the women quietly went about their task with a minimum of chatting and a maximum of diligence.

More Than 200

Over 200 Army wives came right back with a mighty chorus of "Let's get going," and they did! This is the third week that they've been going full tilt at the Army headquarters work room.

There were Army brides, wives of newly commisstoned lieutenants and women whose husbands are Army men of wide reputation—women from all over the country, brought together in Boston. They are women keenly aware of the peril which confronts their country, their homes, their children, and they're determined to do their utmost to make up a hard-working, stout-hearted army behind the Army.

This weekly work-day at the Headquarters is but one war relief activity for many of these women. Some are engaged in other Red Cross work. Others are officers in their own right in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps. Some are air plane spotters, and all find much to do in Boston in the line of war work.

Among the attractive young war brides was Mrs. John W. Booth of Newton Center, who was married to Lieutenant Booth last April, Mrs. Fred During of Chicago, the wife of Colonel During who was married last May.

Others In Group

Young Mrs. Charles W. Buek, wife of Lieutenant Buek, of New Rochelle, N. Y., is just out of the bride class, having been married a year and a half. Mrs. R. G. Koeppel, of Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y., wife of Lieutenant Koeppel, has been married a little over a year and has been in Boston since July. She is taking a Red Cross nursing class, in addition to the Wednesday at Army Headquarters.

Mrs. Roy H. Uhlinger of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose husband is Lieut. Col. Uhlinger in charge of troops at the Base, pointed out that 17 of those present today were also members of the Port Officers Wives Club, which was organized in July when 12 lonely, homesick women decided that they had better get together and make themselves useful.

Now the Club has a membership of 40, out of the 50 port officers wives in Boston. They spend all day Wednesday each week in some kind of work or play together, mostly the former, usually winding up in the afternoon with a lecture on air raid protection, nuitrition or some other similar subject.

Assisting Mrs. Miles on the Supervisors' Committee of this Army Unit of the Boston Branch of the American Red Cross are: Mrs. John J. Donovan, wife of Lieut. Colonel Donovan; Mrs. John J. Reddy, wife of Colonel Reddy; Mrs. John D. Zornig, wife of Lieutenant Zornig; Mrs. Fred During, wife of Colonel During; Mrs. Fred B. Lewis, wife of Lieutenant Lewis; Mrs. Edward L. Hooper, wife of Colonel Hooper; Mrs. John C. Millenix, wife of Colonel Mullenix; Mrs. Walter K. Dunn, wife of Colonel Dunn, and Mrs. Henry N. Whitney, wife of Lieutenant Whitney.

Homes on the Way For Maine Shipyard

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 30 (AP)—A shipyard official said today that 2,850 family dwelling units and 750 "dormitory apartments" would be ready for occupancy in greater Portland by the first of 1943.

Arthur Sewall, 2nd, executive assistant to William S. Newell, President of the Todd-Bath and South Portland shipyards, added that "in the opinion of yard officials this will go a long way toward solving the housing problem."

Of the family units, Mr. Sewall reported, 1,550 were being built by Federal agencies and 1,300 by private interests with Federal Housing Authority financial aid. Among the Government-constructed units were 300 trailers.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

The Hamid-Morton Circus continues for the third day at the Boston Garden. The Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine continues to sponsor the performances for the benefit of charity organizations. Performances are at 3:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. and are moderately priced.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Enjoyment of Prints" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Army Officers' Wives Aid Red Cross

By a Staff Photographer

Service on the Home Front, Too, Is Important

Under direction of Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of Major General Miles of the First Service Command, wives of Army officers in Boston meet each Wednesday for Red Cross work at Army headquarters, 808 Commonwealth Avenue. Mrs. Miles is seen in the foreground directing the work of women at the tables. At the left of the picture, Mrs. John J. Donovan, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Donovan and assistant to Mrs. Miles, adds a word of encouragement and advice to workers.

Specials for the LAST WEEK!

Pray's 125TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

Open Wednesday night until 9

600 Oriental Rugs

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An unexpected special purchase accounts for this sale of 600 rugs in the most precious Persian weaves. Bought low for cash from a noted importer who unerringly selects the best, they're rugs you'll enjoy seeing and owning.

100 Rugs, approx. 2x3 feet $10.95

125 Rugs, approx. 2x4 feet $19.50

125 Rugs, approx. 3.0x4.6 $27.50

150 Rugs, approx. 3x5 feet $42.50

100 Rugs, approx. 4x7 feet $49.50

Tremont Street — at Park St. Subway

BOSTON — MASS.

35-Mile Speed In U. S. Ready To Function

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Necessary State and local regulations to give effect to the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit will be functioning in every one of the 48 States by tomorrow, Oct. 1, Frank Bane, Director of the Council of State Governments, has assured William M. Jeffers, Federal Rubber Administrator, and Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Administration of the first step in the nation's wartime rubber and gasoline rationing program will thus be simplified to the extent that Federal enforcement will not be necessary.

Mr. Bane's announcement came following a plea by Mr. Eastman last week that all governors invoke the speed limit "by proclamation or otherwise." It is noted, though, that the Council, under the direction of its chairman, Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, of Maryland, was well ahead of the Washington request in that all state Governors had been asked by wire back on Sept. 16, immediately following issuance of the Baruch report, to reduce speed limits to 35 miles an hour. As a result of this prompt action, state speed laws already had been adjusted in most cases before Mr. Eastman emphasized the need for such a move.

Meanwhile a model uniform statute setting a 35-mile-an-hour speed limit has been prepared by the Council and has been forwarded to all States for introduction in their 1943 Legislatures. In addition to the speed limit, the proposed legislation authorizes the Governors to modify the limit in any way to conform to national policy as requested by the President or a Federal war agency. If adopted, the act will give the States unquestioned authority to lower the limit if the crisis becomes worse, or to raise the limit if synthetic rubber becomes available for civilian use.

Judge Suggests Speeder Be Forced to Sell Tires

DETROIT, Sept. 30 (AP)—Sentencing a speeder for going 60 miles an hour, Traffic Judge George T. Murphy proposed yesterday that such violators be compelled to sell their tires to the Government for resale to war workers.

"Taking tires from people like you would be fully justified in this national emergency," Judge Murphy said.

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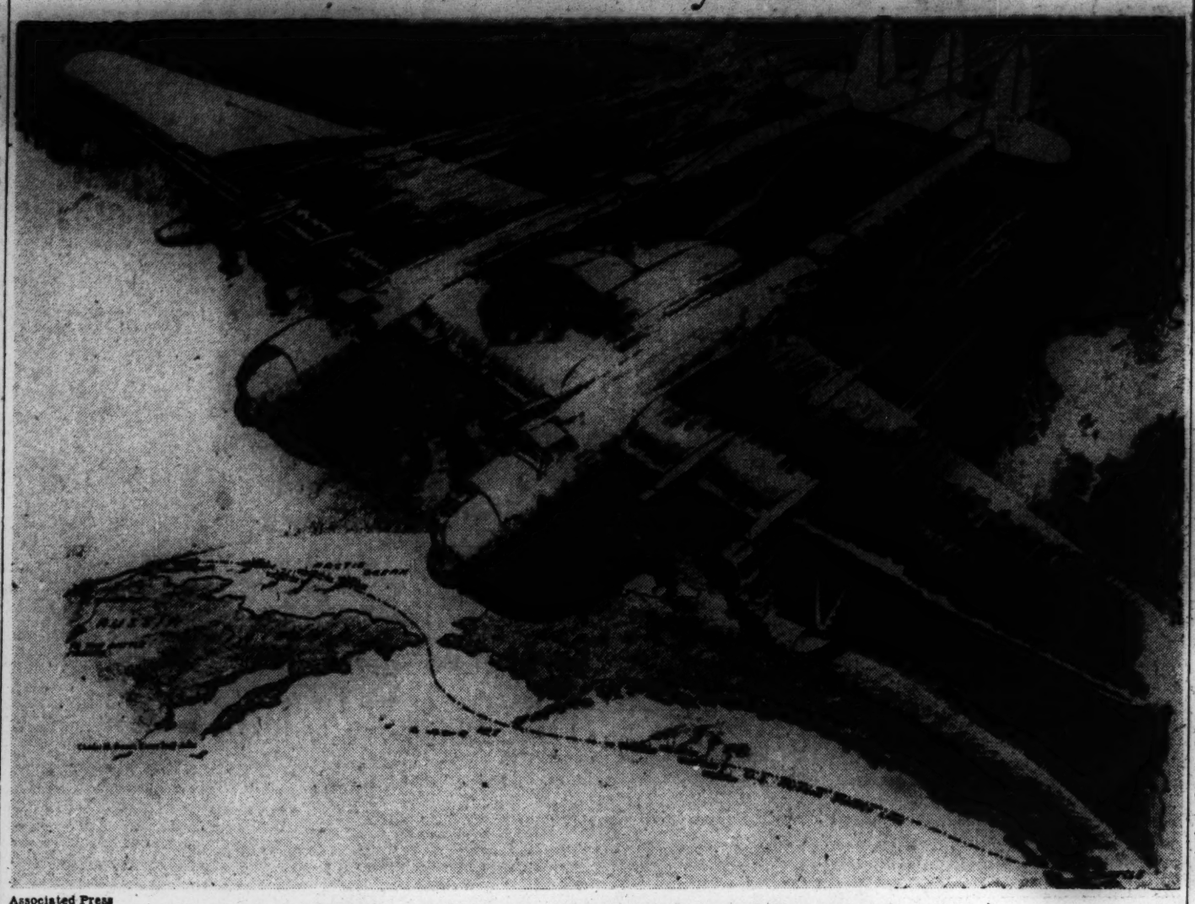

Associated Press

Future Cargo Carrier of the Air as Pictured by Artist

Here is an artist's conception of the Kaiser-Hughes super cargo plane based on a description by Henry J. Kaiser and drawn by Charles H. Owens of the Los Angeles Times. Mr. Kaiser said the drawing was an "excellent conception." The flying freighter will be a twin-hulled seaplane about twice the size of any planes previously built. It will be powered by seven 2,000-horsepower engines and will carry 60 tons of freight 2,000 miles or 20 tons 6,000 miles.

'It Can Be Done With Faith,' Kaiser Says at Testimonial

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 30—"It can be done. All things are possible to men of courage and faith."

So spoke Henry J. Kaiser, the nation's most rapid builder of ships, whose pledge to build great air cargo carriers has rolled up a wave of popular acclaim, at a testimonial dinner here last night arranged by hundreds of his fellow Westerners in tribute to his confidence and faith.

The entire Kaiser family was present to pay tribute to "Daddy"—Mrs. Kaiser, who received something of an ovation herself when she pledged her husband "will never give you cause to regret this wholesome tribute," and the two Kaiser sons, Edgar and Henry, Jr.

It was a homecoming for Mr. Kaiser, just returned from Washington, who is now organizing a large supplemental organization for building cargo planes with the go ahead signal from the War Production Board. Seated with him at the high table were his fellow associates of many years with whom he built Boulder Dam, Parker Dam, great highways and shipyards, Stephen and Kenneth Bechtel, sons of the late Warren A. Bechtel, tunneler of mountains, and Felix Kahn, also a member of the original group of Boulder Dam builders.

Tribute of a Nation

But, above all, the Kaiser testimonial dinner was the voice of the common people of America; the thousands of John J. Jones and Bill Whites who see in the Kaiser proposal America's transport answer to war-torn nations.

More than 1,200 of these plain folk of America, shipyard workers, union leaders, businessmen, and the West's leading capitalists, were jammed into Oakland's largest banquet hall, each having paid $3.50 for the privilege of paying tribute to Mr. Kaiser. They crowded on the steps of the Scottish Rite auditorium before the doors were opened. They grasped the shipbuilder's hands in the foyer before the dinner. They cheered his name. They ate ice cream with his picture sketched on it. They listened eagerly to his promise of a new world—a world like America.

Postwar Outlook

For Mr. Kaiser spoke of the world he dreams of. He spoke of cargo planes, but more, he declared, than what his great industrial organization has done is what American enterprise and industry can continue to do long after the war is over.

"I wish I had the eloquence and the influence to raise my voice just once," Mr. Kaiser said. With this eloquence and voice he would tell "every man, woman, and child in the United States that we do not need to have a postwar depression.

"On the contrary," he said, "the very day that peace is declared America can enter on the period of her most promising prosperity, her greatest agricultural and industrial expansion, her greatest individual and social opportunity, her greatest chance to become the hope of the nations of the world which will set themselves to the gigantic task of rebuilding the devastated areas."

To those pessimists who fear low wages and unemployment, perhaps revolution after the war, Mr. Kaiser said, "Will they ask that we stop the march of discovery, invention, and improvement?" He said it would be humane and at the same time good business to assist in building up the industrial capacity of the world.

Picturing drained markets at home, abroad, commerce disrupted, the cities laid low by war, Mr. Kaiser said Americans should stop fearing postwar fear and prepare today to build the great new world they want as soon as the peace is made—a building program Mr. Kaiser estimates could occupy American industry at full tilt for 20 years.

"If we engage all our energies fully in the business of production, none of the 'isms' will ever prevail, for we have the fairest and most workable 'ism' ever invented—Americanism—the very embodiment of courage and enterprise," Mr. Kaiser said.

Pipefitter's Tribute

To the defeatists he cited the example of Nehemiah, who set his people to building a great wall "for the people had a mind to work."

Prolonged applause rewarded Harold Miller, a pipefitter at one of Mr. Kaiser's Richmond shipyards, who thanks his chief "for giving us workmen an opportunity to do our part." Mr. Miller cited his own rapid rise in the Kaiser shipyards and said the opportunities were unlimited. He said labor-management relations were excellent and praised Mr. Kaiser for his "undying energy, courage, and enthusiasm."

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-Provost of the University of California, declared that the Caesars and czars of the world were gone, and that the German Kaiser, the symbol of cruelty and aggression in the World War, had given way to the true Kaiser, "democracy's" "Kaiser" who is now being acclaimed. Through democracy, he explained, the name "Kaiser" has become truly notable.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, Mayor John F. Slavich of Oakland, and other Bay City executives paid tribute to the shipbuilder, whose enterprises have helped turn their communities into teeming industrial centers almost overnight. Joseph R. Knowland, Republican National Committeeman, presided.

Two Country Editors Sell Idea To Celebrate Huge Wartime Crop

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The Secretary of Agriculture was having a busy day.

Buried in his schedule was a ten-minute appointment with two country editors from Mississippi, the little towns of Tylertown and Terry. He had no idea what they wanted to see him about.

They came in, talked for ten minutes and left.

Secretary Wickard burst from his office and said to an aide:

That's the swellest idea that ever came down the pike. Why didn't somebody around this shop think of it? Why didn't I think of it?"

On the strength of the ten-minute interview, he made arrangements to go to Tylertown, Miss. (population—1,400) and make a speech.

That is how the "Food-for-Freedom Thanksgiving Harvest Program" won the official blessing of the Department of Agriculture. The movement, fast becoming nationwide, will be formally inaugurated on Saturday, Oct. 3, when Secretary Wickard makes his Tylertown address. It will be broadcast on the National Farm and Home Hour.

The two Mississippians who laid the idea on the Secretary's desk were Lester Williams, Editor of the Tylertown Times, and George W. Godwin, Editor of the Terry Headlight and President of the Mississippi Press Association.

They told Sec. Wickard they wanted to organize Thanksgiving harvest celebrations from coast to coast between Oct. 3 and the middle of December—for two reasons:

1. To give full recognition to the farmers of America for their contribution to the war effort.

2. "To ask a grateful nation to join, as did their forefathers in 1621, in humble Thanksgiving to God for the bountiful harvest that will be gathered this fall from the broad acres of Free America."

Messrs. Williams and Godwin are busy day and night, in Mississippi, pushing their pgram through state press associations. The press associations of Alabama and Louisiana were among the first to join. Weekly papers in rural communities all over the country will get out special editions.

It was a special edition of the Tylertown Times that really started the plan boiling in Lester Williams' head.

In September, 1941, the Department of Agriculture had begun its "Food-for-Freedom" program and set goals for food crops in the various States, even breaking the figures down into counties and going to the individual farmer and asking him how much of this or that crop he could grow. After Pearl Harbor these goals were boosted sharply upward.

Tylertown, 100 miles south of Jackson, Miss., and 100 miles north of New Orleans, is in Walthall County, which has no industry but agriculture. Mississippi as a whole is the most agricultural State in the Nation, according to the Department of Agriculture, since 85 per cent of its annual income comes from farming.

Mr. Williams, who has been editor of the Times for 16 years and knows well the farmers who read his paper, issued a special "Food-for-Freedom" edition Jan. 29. It was such a good job that the National Editorial Association awarded him its annual prize for the best special edition among weekly papers of the country.

Secretary Wickard saw it and wrote Mr. Williams a letter of commendation.

Mr. Williams planned another special edition for this fall. He was discussing with George Godwin how appropriate it would be for other Mississippi weeklies to do the same, when they began asking each other, "Why not weeklies all over the country?"

They sat down enthusiastically and drew up an ambitious program. Then they wrote Sec. Wickard for an appointment.

They got ten minutes. It was enough.

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Keep Standards, Colleges Advised

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Colleges must not lower their academic standards, for to do so would be "a great disservice to the peace to come," United States Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter said in an address prepared for the ceremonies today inaugurating Dr. Harry Noble Wright as sixth President of the College of the City of New York.

Colleges cannot escape the "exactions" of wartime, Justice Frankfurter declared, adding that they should be "pacemakers" in contributions to the common effort.

U. S. Workers' Talents Wasted?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The time and talents of thousands of Government employees are being wasted by the agencies where they work because of poor supervision, the Civil Service Commission has informed Congress.

"Thousands of Federal employees are working below their highest skills," the report said. "Thousands of Federal employees are using their highest skills for a very small percentage of the working day."

The report was submitted in response to Congressional inquiries as to whether Federal agencies were pirating workers from other federal agencies. Surveying 19,000 shifts of Federal employees from one job to another, the report said the general effect of the transfers was beneficial.

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Rubber Boots Frozen Now; Ration, Oct. 5

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Stocks of rubber boots and rubber work shoes were frozen today by the War Production Board until Oct. 5, when they will be sold on certificate only to workers essential to the war or to public health and safety.

Announcing the order, WPB explained that ordinary rubbers, gaiters and women's and children's rubber boots, mostly made from reclaimed rubber, will not be rationed at this time.

The order, the Government's first affecting rationing of clothing, resulted from a mounting demand from industrial and agricultural workers for six types of rubber boots and rubber work shoes requiring a high content of crude rubber.

These types were hip-height rubber boots, over-the-knee boots, heavy short rubber boots, lightweight short rubber boots, rubber pacs and bootees 10 inches or more in height, and rubber pacs, bootees and work shoes less than 10 inches in height.

The order said that applications for certificates may be obtained from local rationing boards. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of the rationed boots and shoes must obtain official inventory forms from local boards on Thursday, Friday or Saturday this week. The reports must be filed with the local boards by Oct. 5.

Working Maryland Pupils Anticipate Hershey's Appeal

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30 (AP)—When Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said school children might have to help out in the war effort, Maryland's reply was: "We saw this one coming."

"Yes sir," said John J. Seidel, Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, "we saw this one coming and made our plans accordingly. So successful has been the experiment that we intend to expand it and make the plan available to many more students in other parts of the State."

General Hershey said in New York Tuesday that school children might be called upon to work four or five hours a day to reinforce the "fighting and producing groups."

More than 200 Maryland high school students in five selected towns already are working four to five hours a day at gainful occupations, under supervision of their teachers and as part of the curriculum. The five schools chosen for the experiment—Cambridge, Frederick, Annapolis, Silver Spring, and Bethesda—work it this way:

Students who volunteer to work attend classes as usual from 9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and at 1 p. m. report to their place of employment and work until 5 or 5:30 p. m. Teachers visit the employer once a week.

Pupils are given the prevailing pay for beginners and receive high school credit for their work so they may be given diplomas just as though they spent all their time in the classrooms.

"Employment has been found for them in drug stores, groceries, clothing stores, specialty shops, and they also serve as filling station attendants, garage workers, and part-time stenographers," Mr. Seidel said.

THAT

Aldrich Boy

IS ON THURSDAY!

★ The Aldrich Family, written by Clifford Goldsmith, makes America chuckle every Thursday night. Draw up a chair next Thursday and chuckle, too. Also, learn why *caffein-free* Postum is the drink for your family.

8:30 P.M. (EWT)

NBC STATIONS

Howard Clothes *presents*

HENRY HULL

And a supporting cast of outstanding talent in a powerful half hour dramatization. Stories of love, hate, pathos, crime, espionage . . . taken from the dramatic pages of True Story and True Detective Magazines.

EVERY WEDNESDAY NITE
8:30 to 9 p. m.

Station WOR
WCAE
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Station WIP
Sunday
6:30 to 7 p. m.

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How true it is that men who are now purchasing Howard Clothes base their preference on the extra smartness, the extra quality and the extra value that Howard provides.

Among the multitude of satisfied wearers of Howard Clothes are leaders in professions, in business, in society . . . men in every field of endeavor. All of these men share one characteristic. They are discriminating value-wise men and young men.

These men buy their clothes wisely. They seek one thing and that is excellence . . . excellence of fabric, of tailoring, of fit, of service. And more and more men are joining them because Howard Clothes give absolute satisfaction . . backed by a guarantee that makes buying a certainty.

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Open an account on any of the following three plans. You pay a little down . . . budget the balance according to the plan you select and the service fee is only one dollar.

1. Howard Ten Pay Plan permits you to pay your account in ten weekly payments, or
2. Five Twice-Monthly Payments
3. Howard 90-day Plan permits you to pay your account ⅓ each month for a period of 3 months.

☆ Buy United States WAR BONDS NOW!

American Ingenuity With Glass Substitute Fills Gap of War Instrument Jewels

General Electric

Yankee Ingenuity Solves Serious Jewel Problem for Precision Instruments

Faced with a shortage of sapphire jewels, formerly imported and used in high-precision instruments vital to the war effort, General Electric engineers have developed a glass jewel, now turned out in mass-production quantities in G. E. New England plants. Left: A worker in G. E.'s West Lynn plant inspects V-jewels for electric instrument bearings. Center: Four hundred and fifty thousand hot-formed V-jewels for electric instrument bearings. Right: Closeup of glass jewels for miniature instruments. Jewels formerly used were made by expert Swiss craftsmen and are shut off by the war.

'Country Over Party' Quiets R. I. Politics

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30 (AP)—Rhode Island Republicans and Democrats, all pledging "country above party," settled down today for what promises to be one of the quitest campaigns in years in this small State known for its turbulent politics.

With hardly a ripple of discord, the parties selected their slates at conventions—the Democrats renominating United States Senator Theodore Francis Green and Gov. J. Howard McGrath; the Republicans naming former Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts for United States Senator and former Lieut.-Gov. James O. McManus for Governor.

For Judge Letts, an assistant United States Attorney General in the Administration of President Calvin Coolidge, who appointed him Judge, it is his first bid for public office. Judge Letts resigned from the Federal Bench in 1935 and has been engaged in the private practice of law.

His veteran Democratic opponent, Senator Green, a staunch supporter of the New Deal during his six years in Congress, served two terms as Governor before going to the Senate.

The war and the New Deal were the theme of the keynote addresses at both political gatherings; the Republicans assailing the Democratic Congressional incumbents, Senator Green and the State's two United States Representatives, Aime J. Forand and John E. Fogarty, as "yes-men" for the Administration; the Democrats replying that if the Republicans wanted to make President Roosevelt the issue they were ready to accept the challenge.

The only contest to develop on the convention floor during the conventions came for the Republican nomination for United States Representative in the First District, with Charles H. Eden, World War veteran, winning over State Representative Charles A. Curran of Providence, 89-38, on a poll of delegates. Mr. Eden will oppose Representative Forand.

In the Second District, former Representative Harry Sandager was named to oppose the youthful bricklayer, John E. Fogarty, who defeated him two years ago in a Democratic sweep of the State.

State House Offices To Open at 8:15

State House employees, in general, will start work at 8:15 a. m. beginning Oct. 1, as part of the plan for staggering office hours to reduce traffic congestion on the Boston Elevated Railway.

Announcing the new plan, Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, said, "commencing Thursday, Oct. 1, 1942, State offices in the City of Boston will be open for the regular transaction of business between 8:15 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. except on Saturdays. Skeleton forces will be maintained in all State offices between 4:15 p. m. and 5 p. m. daily and from 9 a. m. to 12 noon on Saturdays."

Surprise 'Black' In Portland Wide

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 30 (AP)—A surprise blackout test last night darkened approximately 5,000 square miles of southern Maine, including five counties and parts of two others.

Civilian defense workers sped to their posts in Cumberland, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, Oxford, and Lincoln Counties and parts of Kennebec and York Counties.

The area has a population of approximately 400,000 persons.

The test was the second in the area in several months and the second in Portland in a week.

LOOKING FOR HIGH-GRADE HELP?

You can bring your need to the attention of high caliber workers in local and distant cities through a classified advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. Rates and other information may be obtained from the nearest Monitor office or advertising representative.

McMaster's Entrance in Race Seen as Menace to Saltonstall

Up and Down Beacon Hill

What effect the gubernatorial "write-in" candidacy of William H. McMasters, perennial candidate for the Governor's office, will have on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's third-term chances is the subject of widespread political discussion today.

Recently ruled off the ballot as a Prohibition Party candidate by the State Ballot Law Commission, Mr. McMasters, old-age pensions advocate, has come back into the election picture with a formal announcement of his "write-in" candidacy.

In a letter to Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, Mr. McMasters, President of National Old Age Pensions, Inc., stated:

"It is my intention to run as candidate for Governor in the coming state election, using the space (on the ballot) reserved for that purpose. I am inviting citizens to write my name . . . on the ballot with the word 'Pensions' beside it and marking their cross. In this way only can we pensions advocates establish a new party in our State, this year, by getting three per cent of the vote cast for Governor."

Since 1936 Mr. McMasters has been considered a political thorn in the side of Republican gubernatorial candidates. As an independent candidate for Governor, Mr. McMasters, political observers believe, attracted a substantial vote from G. O. P. ballot casters in the past. In a close contest, such a vote might swing the election to the Democrats. And this year's gubernatorial race may be of the photo-finish variety, if present indications are borne out.

Actually Mr. McMaster has not been on the ballot since 1938. In 1936 as Union Party candidate for Governor he polled 68,467 votes. In 1938 his name was on the ballot but at the October G. O. P. State Convention he yielded to Republican pressure and announced his support of Mr. Saltonstall and asked his followers to take his lead.

Again in 1940 Mr. McMasters was a gubernatorial candidate, this time on a national old age pensions platform. However, the State Ballot Law Commission barred him from the ballot on the ground that the thousands of voter signatures he submitted as backing his independent candidacy contained so many spurious signatures that the total did not meet the legal requirement.

This instance was the first operation of the law adopted by the 1938 Legislature requiring independent candidates to file legal voter signatures totalling not less than three per cent of the total vote cast for Governor in the preceding election.

This year the Ballot Law Commission ruled that he was not a legal Prohibition Party nominee. His nomination was obtained at a convention staged in opposition to the regular Prohibition Party convention.

Observers are now seeking to determine whether, as a "write-in" candidate, Mr. McMasters will attract many votes on Nov. 3. If he does, Governor Saltonstall may find the road to a third term studded with real boulders.

Birth Control

Inclusion of an anti-birth control referendum plank in the Democratic State platform is viewed by many Republican leaders as indication that the party is destitute for real political issues to use in their drive against Governor Saltonstall.

Actually this issue is definitely considered not political in nature, having nothing to do with either the Republican or Democratic party as such.

But after Governor Saltonstall had apparently eliminated it as a political issue by announcing his personal opposition to birth control, a stand identical with that of Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, his Democratic opponent, the Democratic party injected it bodily into the campaign by its platform plank.

The birth control measure, while entirely nonpartisan in nature, is expected to aid the Democratic candidates substantially by bringing out a heavy Democratic vote, at a time when the G. O. P. vote may be light because of transportation difficulties in the small towns where the Republican vote is concentrated.

The Roman Catholic clergy in Massachusetts have already started a campaign among parishioners, urging them to register for voting and to vote "No" on the birth control referendum. This activity, while confined to this non-political issue, is expected to swell the number of Democratic votecasters.

Many Republicans are of the opinion that the Democratic party possesses no other effective issue in the anti-Saltonstall campaign. They point out that the Governor was actively supporting President Roosevelt's foreign policy at a time when many Democratic leaders were opposing the President. Likewise, he was preparing civilian defense when many Democrats were decrying the need of substantial expenditure for civilian defense.

While flaws in the civilian defense mechanism are open to criticism, G. O. P. spokesmen contend the machinery is in far better condition than if the Democrats had succeeded in their opposition to substantial appropriations for the work.

Some Republicans, however, are slightly worried over the old-age assistance issue. While some liberalization has been effected under the Saltonstall administration, perhaps as much as present financial conditions warrant, the constant Democratic clamor for additional benefits, they fear, may attract many votes from the old-age groups.

Edgar M. Mills

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 1
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News, organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasant trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WAAB, Boston (44.3), and W2XB, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:15 p. m.—World Series: New York-St. Louis, from St. Louis.
4:30 p. m.—Network sports.
4:45 p. m.—"Man With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Swing Up the Score.
8:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Dramatizations starring Henry Hull.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Labor speakers.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Or.; Songs.

Short Waves in Boston

WUBL, 9.59mc, 9.79mc, or 11.79mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles With the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:45 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Espagnola Program.
8:00 p. m.—Esperanto Program.
8:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
8:15 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
8:45 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:30 p. m.—English Program.

Daily Clubwomen's News Begins Oct. 5

Beginning Monday, Oct. 5, news of clubwomen and their activities will appear daily in this edition of The Christian Science Monitor, and will continue throughout the club season.

Member of WEEI Staff Joins the Powers School

William L. Mezger, member of the production staff of WEEI, has been appointed director of the Radio Department at Leland Powers School of the Theater, Haven M. Powers, principal of the school has announced. Mr. Mezger has spent much of his time in the Middle West as a radio producer and writer and was formerly production manager for a large Chicago advertising agency.

G. E. Product Alternative for Sapphires

Millions of delicate instruments used in field radios, mobile power stations, searchlights, and radio control equipment aboard planes, ships, and tanks are being manufactured today as a result of American ingenuity which developed a glass substitute for war-scarce sapphire jewels, engineers at one of General Electric's New England plants announced today.

According to J. H. Goss and F. K. McCune, the engineers, there has been an unprecedented demand for quantities of miniature indicating instruments for measuring the flow of electricity in wartime fighting and industrial control equipment. This demand, they said, forced development of substitute glass jewels.

The moving parts of such instruments are of watch size and delicacy, each requiring two cup-shaped jewels comparable in size to the head of a pin. Such jewels are known as "Vee" jewels, for in the flat top of each one is a V-shaped depression in which a cone-shaped steel pivot rotates. The radius of each depression measures from three to four thousandths of an inch.

Switzerland Prewar Source

Before the war, American demand for "Vee" jewels was supplied chiefly by Swiss craftsmen who, with such precision tools as miniature lathes, cut them from natural or synthetic sapphires. Because sapphire is in a group of materials next in hardness to diamonds, it was found to be satisfactory. The essential ingredient of both types of sapphires is alumina, which provides the element of extreme hardness necessary to withstand the steel bearing which the jewel supports.

Uncertainty of wartime shipping and absence of mass production methods, however, rendered the Swiss supply of sapphire jewels hopelessly inadequate. Intensive General Electric laboratory experimentation as a result developed the glass "Vee" jewel as a substitute. By this development a special type of glass is fused and formed into miniature jewels by a secret mass production process which can yield millions of glass jewels yearly. By means of an improvement recently developed and now being installed, "Vee" jewel forming machinery soon will be clicking out these jewels on a completely automatic basis.

Australia, Ceylon and Montana contain large deposits of natural sapphire pebbles, many of those in Montana being obtained as a by-product in dredging lakes for gold. The synthetic sapphire was developed into an even greater source of miniature jewels. This type was manufactured on a large scale in France, Germany, and Switzerland by fusing aluminum in hydrogen and oxide.

As a production sideline, General Electric and other early makers of miniature instruments experimented with cutting their own sapphire jewels. The making of sapphire "Vees" is a highly specialized art, however, and the great majority of machine equipment and trained personnel is concentrated in a small area in Europe, particularly Switzerland. By 1920 most American users were obtaining virtually all of their miniature jewels from European sources.

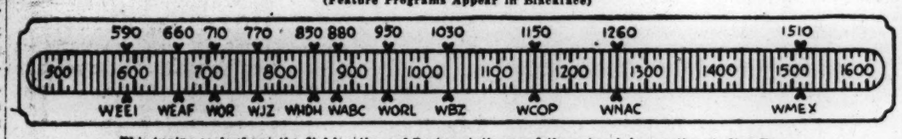
General Electric's Work

The production of sapphire jewels under the best conditions, however, is difficult. The tendency in cutting, smoothing or polishing is to produce a surface which is not truly spherical. For this reason General Electric began in 1929 to experiment with a jewel formed from a drop of fused-hard glass, on the theory that glass could be made into almost any desired shape. Control of the shape, however, proved difficult. Their use is believed to have served as an incentive to bettering the quality of sapphire jewels. In any event, after the fused-hard glass jewels had been used for several years, sapphire jewels with much improved contours were made available by European producers. As a result, the use of the glass jewel was generally discontinued.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, American users of miniature jewels bought large reserve supplies. These supplies, however, quickly faded as the demand for miniature indicating instruments for military, naval, and industrial applications began to soar. Under such circumstances General Electric reviewed its previous experiments with glass jewels and began exhaustive tests of improved glass formulas which had been developed in the intervening years. When a satisfactory compound had been selected, laboratory engineers set to work designing new equipment which would make mass production possible. As a result General Electric, one of the chief manufacturers of miniature indicating instruments, now produces enough Vee jewels for its own instrument output and sends hundreds of thousands of jewels yearly to other instrument makers.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	David Harum; sk..	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	World Series: St. Louis-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	New York game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Columbia Concert	Air Express Music	Penner Young's Family,	World Series: St. Louis-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Orchestra	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness"	New York game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	World Series: St. Louis-	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Network music	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	New York game	recordings
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Network sports	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Network	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	recordings
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries";	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:15		Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	show
5:30	Follies; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman" sketch	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk
6:00	Comment; News	News Service; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	"Mr Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc; sketch	News Service
7:30	"Green Valley, U.	"The Lone Ranger"	"Man Battle Stations"	"Red Ryder"; drama	Popular recordings
7:45	S. A."; drama	Western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	"Your Army"
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Conner; orchestra,	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	Drama Shop: About
8:45	Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	Today
9:00	"Mischa, the Mag-	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Canter; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News.	Pages From the Classical
9:15	nificent"; comedy	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; guest; orchestra	News Service	Album
9:30	Share Your Birth-	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Pass in Review"; Army	Classical Album
9:45	day; music	Kaye's Orch.; Comedy	dramatic sketch; orch.	activities	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News.	News reports; Defense
10:15	'Music in the Air'	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Labor speakers	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	"Lest We Forget"	"D'Artega Presents"	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
10:45	News; Rideout	Charles Wolfe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Ray Scott's Orchestra
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer,	Jimmie McHale's Orch.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Les Brown's Orch.	F. Henderson's Orch.	Victory Forum	Enrique Madriguera's Or.	Dean Hudson's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	"Bon Soir"; music	Music You Want	chestra; songs	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Oddities"; Jack	Service Pin; music	
7:15	"Pleasantville"	Newscast	Dalton, songs; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; Talk; News.	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; book plan	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Rise and Shine"; music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	"Post Exchange"
8:45	program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	"The Okies"; music
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Reader"	Breakfast Club	Organ Reveries; News.	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Burl Ives, songs	Breakfast Club	Melodeers; vocalists	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup"
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket	"Salon Serenade"	Recorded BBC News	Studio speaker
10:15	American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"Music Room"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; drama	Sing and Swing Shop	"Goin' Shoppin'" With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Dramatization	Marie Mason"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor,	Parade of Nations	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Ruby Elzy, songs
11:15	Second Husband; sk.	Parade of Nations	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Babette-F. Saltman	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party";	Madison Singers
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little	"David Harum"; sketch.	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Singing Sam	Organ Recital; Talk	Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense: Music,	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music.	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping news	News; Concert music	"Words and Music"
1:45	The Goldbergs"; sk.	"Boston Home Front"	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Popular vocalists
2:00	Dramatis sketch	Agricultural Talk	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatis sketch	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	World Series: St. Louis-	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	The Guiding Light"; sk.	New York game	Organ Recital
2:45	"Pepper Young's"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	World Series: St. Louis-	News Service
3:00	David Harum; sk..	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	New York game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	World Series: St. Louis-	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	U. S. Navy Band	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	New York game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	U. S. Navy Band	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"	World Series: St. Louis-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	New York game	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	World Series	Dance Matinee
4:30	Song for Victory	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Network sports	Dance Matinee
4:45	Network program	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries";	Sport comments	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15		Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport comments	Show
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Superman"; sketch	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:45	Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comment	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News.	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid.	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today.	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	News Service
7:30	"Hello from Hawaii"	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Now'm I Doing"; "Bob	"Stradella"; "Sally Yours"	Jean Evans, songs.
7:45	"Hello from Hawaii"	News comment	Hawk's Quiz Show	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade.
8:00	Reflections; Frank	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; conducted	"The Dixettes"
8:15	Sinatra; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	by Alfred Wallenstein	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"It Pays to Be Ignorant";	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should the Draft Age	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Howard-Shelton; quiz	Dreamland Four; songs.
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Be Lowered to	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classical
9:15	teur program	18?"	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	Album"; records.
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Jan Savitt's Orch.	Borge; guests; speaker;	"Chateau Hogan"; come-	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Savitt's Orch.; comedy	music	edy; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, News.	News report; Defense
10:15	"The First Line"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Ransome Sherman; orch.	Legion commander	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Education talk	String concert	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45	Press Digest	Don Dudley's Orch.	Making"; dramatization	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	Master Works of	Jimmy McHale's Orch.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Music; Wynter Orch.	Henderson's Orch.	March to Victory	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Blackmail"
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Day's End; News

Portlanders Call For Second Front

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 30 (AP)—A petition for immediate establishment of a second front in Europe, which its sponsors said was signed by several thousand Portlanders, was en route to President Roosevelt today.

The sponsors, who included John H. Flaherty, Secretary of the C. I. O. Shipbuilders' Union, and Mrs. Miriam Jones, President of the Portland Social Club, said that among the signers were Representative-elect Robert Hale, Former Governor Louis J. Brann, Chairman Richard M. Hallett of the Maine Salvage Committee, and Municipal Court Judge Robert M. De Wolfe.

N. H. Women Urged to Plan For War Work

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30—New Hampshire women must prepare to take a more active part in the war effort. They must prepare to take jobs in factories, machine shops, and on farms, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the United States Employment Service for New Hampshire.

Every woman available for work outside of household duties should register with the Employment Service, Mrs. Wilder said. And in registering, the women will set forth their skills, experience, and availability. Many women will be given an opportunity to take training courses in order that they may take skilled and semi-skilled employment formerly filled by men.

Apple Situation

"Apple men are in a bad position," says Alfred L. French, Secretary of the State Farm Bureau, "because the market is jammed with early apples and indications of a low price on Baldwins has developed lately." Unscrupulous buyers have taken advantage of the situation, it is pointed out, by telling apple growers that they can't store apples this year. As a result, the market price has dropped drastically. "Growers should not be stampeded into accepting such offers at unreasonably low prices," according to the Farm Bureau. Apple growers are also faced with a shortage of pickers and packers as well as packing boxes.

Tax Rate

New Hampshire's average tax rate for 1942 is $32.30 per thousand dollars of valuation, a drop of $1.20 per thousand under last year's figure. The 1942 rate is the lowest since 1935 when it was $31.70 per thousand. The 1942 total valuation is $571,418,493 as compared with $559,419,025 for 1941. The total property tax collectible this year is $18,476,459.22 a reduction of $268,600 from the 1941 figure. The valuation of property untaxed because of the soldiers' exemption was up about $4,000. The highest tax rate in the State is that of $49.90 for the town of Stewartstown. At the other extreme is the town of Waterville with a valuation of $79,850 and no assessed tax.

Secondary Schools

A total of 34,000 students in New Hampshire's secondary schools have been urged by State Commissioner of Education James N. Pringle to join in the Government's new "High School Victory Corps." Through a voluntary enrollment plan, every high school student in the State would have an opportunity to take a definite part in the national war effort. School boards throughout the State will be asked to place their stamp of approval on the plan. The program includes special provisions for Juniors and Seniors intended to qualify them for various forms of war duty. Many of the students would aid in civilian defense activities. Others would prepare for eventual employment in war industries.

Franklin Falls

The Federal Power Commission will hold a public hearing in Concord Oct. 26 on the application of the Co-operative Service Association for a preliminary permit for a tion for a preliminary permit for a hydroelectric project at the Franklin Falls Flood Control dam. The order calling for the hearing declares that numerous informal protests against the granting of the application have been filed. It is understood that objections must be substantiated by engineering advice that the proposed projects would impair the property rights of the protesting parties by cutting down the flood control effectiveness of the dam.

The Association which is seeking the permit is affiliated with the Grange - sponsored REA - financed New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Its President, William J. Neal, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, says that two generators totalling 7,000 kilovolt-amperes rate capacity are proposed for the initial installation and that future installations would give the project a total capacity of 13,000 kilowatts. The installations would give an annual output of nine million kilowatt-hours available all of the time and ten million kilowatts available three quarters of the time.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review; "The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68 meg. 25.6m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches: William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.

London—8:30 p. m.—War Production Talk: Vice Admiral W. F. Wake Walker. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7m.

London—10:25 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSA, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Third Act, Verdi's "Othello"—Radio Theatre De America." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (9.59mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News Broadcasts from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (9.59mc, 9.79mc, and 11.79mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

First Primary School Religious Education Classes to Start Tomorrow

Pupils in Religion Classes Grouped by Denominations

First religious education classes for primary school pupils of Boston will begin tomorrow for Fourth to Sixth Grade students in the Prince and Perkins Schools, Back Bay.

Launching Boston's experiment with religion for school children, boys and girls in these two buildings will troop out of classes in the morning, gather in groups according to denominations, and go to "church school" near by.

Qualified denominational teachers, selected by church authorities, will hold one-hour classes in churches or other locations they selected, and then send the boys and girls back to their reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Other Grades Follow

On Friday, Oct. 2, pupils in grades 7 to 9 in the William Barton Rogers School, Hyde Park, will be similarly dismissed from regular classes. Fourth to Sixth Graders will join the scheme next Tuesday in the Lowell, Agassiz, Bowditch, and Fuller Schools of Jamaica Plain, and Wednesday in the Parkman and Seaver Schools, Forest Hills.

Explaining that the scheme is being tried on an experimental basis, the Committee of Churchmen in charge of arrangements said it may be extended to other schools of the City if it proves successful.

No record has as yet been made of the number of parents who have given their consent to their children's participation, the Boston School Committee said today, declaring that it would be impossible to make an estimate as to the probable number. Parents' consent is necessary before any child attends "church school."

Authorized in 1941

Authorization for the school-time religious training came from the Massachusetts legislature in 1941. No public funds are expended for teaching or transportation, since the churches provide both the instructor and, when necessary, the automobile.

Principals of schools whose pupils are dismissed are planning to give "character education" to those who for one reason or another remain behind, it is explained.

On the Committee of Churchmen who made plans for the program were representatives of the Boston School Committee, the Superintendent's Office, and the following: Christian Science, Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish.

George H. Davis Studio

Rubber for Essential Needs, but Not for Tires

Left: Milky white latex produced in Massachusetts' first synthetic rubber plant is poured by Mrs. Eleanor Stabile from pitcher representing huge reactor kettle at her side. Oval—Solid "rubber" produced by coagulation of latex is washed and placed on trays for drying in large ovens. Right—Dotted line shows stretching capacity of small piece of rubber the same length as that held by Mrs. Stabile. Each batch of rubber goes through thorough tests to prove it has desired characteristics.

Check on Oil Dealers Coming —C. of C. Sees 60 P. C. Supply

Dealers in fuel oil may expect a checkup of their tank capacity and the amount of oil they have on hand, beginning tomorrow. Federal and State inspectors will be sent out by the Office of Price Administration throughout New England, it was announced today. In Massachusetts there will be about 100 inspectors in the field, as well as sealers of weights and measures and men from the State Division on the Necessaries of Life.

Said Eldon C. Shoup, regional rationing executive, "This checkup is not being made because we cannot rely on the fuel oil dealers but to protect the great majority of honest ones from the few who may attempt to evade this important provision of the regulation."

Under the new coupon rationing plan, all dealers will be required to declare the capacity of their storage tanks and the fuel oil by grades, on hand as of midnight tomorrow.

Meanwhile it is the official opinion of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, made public in a statement last night, that "under the most favorable conditions it seems that New England can receive for some time more than 60 per cent of its normal oil requirements for domestic heating.

"It is, moreover, doubtful," continued the statement, "whether circumstances or conditions will permit even this quantity to be distributed equitably throughout the winter. As a result of heavy snowstorms or severe cold spells, delivery difficulties might temporarily increase. No one can state with certainty what the general situation will be some months hence, but at present there seems to be little justification for counting on substantial improvement."

The Chamber again urges every householder who can do so to convert his heating system from oil to coal and not only do it as rapidly as possible but to put in a load of coal immediately.

New England, it points out, is within a few hundred all-rail miles of anthracite mines.

Trade's Peace Role Studied

The keynote of the Twenty-ninth National Foreign Trade Council Convention, which will be held in Boston Oct. 7 to 9, will be the part that foreign trade plays in winning the war and securing the peace, it is announced by Charles E. Spencer, Jr., President of the First National Bank of Boston and Chairman of the Boston Convention Committee.

Among the speakers will be Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, who will be presented with this year's award for distinguished contribution to advancement of foreign trade, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-America affairs, who has just returned from an airplane trip through South America.

Commenting on the significance of foreign trade, Mr. Spencer said:

"The South American countries have become of increasing importance to us as a source of raw materials and other products, as well as a market for our finished goods.

"The 'good neighbor' policy has laid a solid foundation upon which can be built not only a Western Hemisphere solidarity, so necessary for our protection, but also profitable trade relations as well.

"America will be called upon to play the leading role in world trade reconstruction. It is to be hoped that after the war, in co-operation with the Government, private initiative can be restored and thus release that most creative force for the raising of living standards everywhere. For enduring peace can best be assured when economic conditions are favorable."

Salvation Army Medal Goes to Hayden Fund Head

J. Willard Hayden of Boston, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation established in 1937 to promote the interests of boys, will receive the Salvation Army's Gold Medal of the Order of Distinguished Auxiliary Service in a ceremony to be held in New York Friday, it is announced.

Four Ways to Conserve Heat Are Listed for Home Owners

This is the third of a series of five news stories covering fuel oil conservation and fuel oil rationing, prepared by the New England News Bureau, Office of War Information.

Making a heating plant operate at maximum efficiency is only half the battle in saving fuel. The other half consists of minimizing the loss of heat once it has been generated.

Experience shows that in many homes the loss of heat can be reduced as much as 40 per cent or 50 per cent by certain improvements. Costs vary widely, depending on the type of improvement, material and labor required, and size of the house. Savings in fuel likewise vary with these factors, as well as with other factors such as the severity of the winter. Nevertheless, such improvements, if carefully planned and executed, generally pay for themselves in three to six years.

Every house should be studied in order to determine what is the first thing to do to prevent heat loss. Then, if the householder can afford them, other heat-saving improvements should be made as well.

Whether the householder decides on one or all of these improvements — insulation, storm windows and doors, weather stripping, or calking — work should start immediately—before winter sets in.

Insulation

Studies show about 70 per cent of all homes are entirely uninsulated. Much fuel may be saved by insulating such homes. The most common kinds of insulating material are (1) loose fill, (2) blanket, (3) batt type and (4) insulating board.

An open attic floor can be insulated by the householder himself by packing the insulation material snugly between the beams to a thickness of 3 or 4 inches. Care should be taken not to step between the rafters and thus injure the ceiling below. Material for insulating the attic floor of an average house (700 square feet) will cost between $40 and $50, and the amount of fuel saved may be as much as 15 per cent.

The home owner will find insulating board particularly useful in constructing new rooms from an unfinished attic as this material answers the dual purpose of finishing an insulating material. New rooms built from the attic will house an expanding family, or they may be rented to war workers, thus relieving the housing shortage.

Storm Windows and Doors

Another method of reducing heat loss is by the use of storm windows and storm doors. A tight fit is most important; otherwise much of the possible saving may be lost. A storm window, 34 in. by 62½ in., sells for about $3, unpainted and untrimmed, and $5 painted and installed. The cost of storm doors depends on the size and type.

If only a limited number of storm windows can be purchased, the householder should put them in rooms commonly used and heated and on the sides of the house exposed to prevailing winds.

Weather Stripping

There are three types of weather stripping: (1) Felt, (2) wood, and (3) metal. Weather stripping helps to check the loss of heat and prevent the entrance of cold air through the frames of doors and windows. Complete weather stripping may reduce fuel consumption as much as 15 per cent or more.

A householder may do his own installation, using felt or wood. These materials are inexpensive, and plenty is available. Tack the weather stripping snugly between window and wooden window frame and between door and door frame. For metal frame windows, attach weather stripping by shellac or special cement.

In addition, inexpensive adjustable weather strips can be obtained for attachment to inside doors leading to unheated rooms—bedrooms, attic, or basement.

Calking

In homes of brick, stone, and stucco construction, there are apt to be many small openings between the outside walls of the house and the window and door frames. By closing up, or calking, these openings, a noticeable reduction in fuel consumption can be made. Calking material can be obtained from weather stripping contractors, hardware stores, and paint stores.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Get blankets ready for those cool nights ahead. New bindings on request.
Bea. 1790

Salvation Army's Drive for $250,000 Opens With Bang

U. S. military men, a WAVE, Salvation Army workers and a long list of notable guests, including Mme. Juan de Cardenas, the wife of the Spanish Ambassador, and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, witnessed last night the launching of the Salvation Army's 1942 Greater Boston Maintenance Appeal for $250,000 at a dinner held in the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Climax of the evening came when Miss Vivienne Buckley, Salvation Army cadet and sister of a Pearl Harbor hero, smashed a bottle of water against the side of a 26-foot long model aircraft carrier and proclaimed the opening of the drive.

Naming of a navy auxiliary boat for her brother, John D. Buckley, a former Salvation Army worker in Providence, R. I., was announced by Mrs. Richard T. Stretton, wife of the new Provincial Commander of the Salvation Army in New England, Colonel Stretton.

Reviewing for the guests the many humanitarian services performed by the Salvation Army, William G. O'Hare, Executive Secretary of the Boston Welfare Department, told that the organization has recently opened the Argonne Lodge, a hotel and recreation center for the use of men in the armed services.

High School Boys For Forest Work

High school boys throughout the State will be recruited in a campaign to train 'teen-age youths as forest fire fighters, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety said today.

With Fire Prevention Week to be observed Oct. 4-10, General Needham declared that secondary schoolboys are needed to substitute on forest patrols for men now entering the armed services.

The recent Japanese bombing in dense Oregon woodland "proved the likelihood of the enemy dropping incendiaries in heavily forested areas," he said.

"Not only is it essential that these boys be trained to meet the fire hazard created by the war, but they must combat dangerous fire hazards of the fall and spring seasons."

Boys interested in taking up the task of forest fire fighting should contact their local Fire Chief for information regarding the need of the community, General Needham said.

Unionizing Dairies Drive To Start Soon

The long expected campaign to organize dairy farmers of New England into labor unions is set to begin around the middle of October.

The date was announced here by Joseph Mayo, Regional Director of District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America.

John L. Lewis' venture into the agriculture of New England has been pending for some months, while the move was being pushed in other sections. Now the dairy farmer drive backed by the President of the coal miners' union is to be spread all over the country.

"Plans for the national campaign among the dairy farmers will be made at conventions of District 50 and its Dairy Farmers' Division at Cincinnati," said Mr. Mayo. "New England will be included.

Will Open Sunday

"The Dairy Farmer convention will open next Sunday, and the District 50 meeting on Monday. We expect to have representation of our 180,000 dairy farmers already enrolled.

"I am going to Cincinnati for the convention, and as soon as I get back we shall open up the dairy farmer drive through all the dairy areas of New England."

Preliminary work has already been begun among dairy farmers in Vermont, Mr. Mayo noted. He said that Cecil Crawford, a national representative of District 50, had been placed in charge of the farm drive there.

Mr. Crawford started to work among the dairy farmers several weeks ago and had several meetings. Mr. Mayo declared the results very successful. He added that Mr. Crawford is a native of Vermont, his home in Barre.

Vermont promises to be the major battleground of New England in the scheduled struggle between Mr. Lewis' union and the farm organizations for control of dairy farmers. Vermont is easily the major milk producing State in New England. The greater part of its milk it ships to the Boston market.

Found Sympathy

It is in the western section, particularly Addison County, that the District 50 appeal has found sympathy. This locality ships to the New York market, which as a rule has paid less than Boston and has had a more uncertain outlook.

But New England will be incidental to the main contest over the dairy farmers, which in the east has concentrated in New York State.

Several labor leaders of Mr. Lewis' dairy organization have gone to Addison county during the past year to address meetings. Last spring, however, Wade Walker, chairman of the Addison County group, come out in opposition to farmers joining with labor. Mr. Walker is regarded in farm circles as the strongest and most active leader of the Dairy Farmers' Union in Vermont.

Bay State Producing 'Rubber' Over Month

Massachusetts' first synthetic rubber plant has been in full-time operation for more than a month and is producing considerable quantities of Buna S rubber, the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company announces. Capacity of the plant, as well as its location, cannot be disclosed, but the company discloses that each of the individual reactor units in use has a yearly capacity equal to the output of 375,000 rubber trees.

The use of which the rubber is being put is to seal hermetically tin cans and glass jars of food. As production expands, the additional supplies will be added to the national stockpile, to be used wherever essential military and civilian requirements dictate.

The story of Massachusetts' first rubber plant is one of foresight, courage in taking on a new business venture without Government help or funds and of scientific skill. The problem of rubber replacements was attacked by Dewey & Almy chemists, specialists in developing new products for industry, long before Pearl Harbor. The concern had developed synthetic non-rubber sealing materials experimentally for the canning industry in 1936, but the abundance and relatively low cost of natural rubber made the production of the synthetics unprofitable. In 1941 as world conditions became more threatening a small pilot plant was set up, to work out manufacturing processes and to supply the laboratories with working samples for further research. When Pearl Harbor's tragedy occurred, work on the synthetics was intensified by technicians laboring day and night. Out of this experimental work came the formulas and manufacturing techniques in use now, as well as a trained personnel of chemical engineers, who were ready to take over and operate the new plant upon its completion.

One week end in the early part of August, 1942, saw the culmination of a year's plans by Dewey & Almy chemists and engineers, as the volumes of liquid styrene was pumped into the huge kettles for polymerization with gaseous butadiene. When the valuable white latex, resulting from the union, poured from the faucets, the workers knew that their skill and equipment had outdistanced in eight short months of operation the seven years needed by a natural rubber tree to begin producing.

The next step in rubber-making carried out in the new plant after the latex is formed to make the liquid coagulate and to dry the clotted mass in hot ovens. It comes out as crumbly fragments which must be milled and processed to become the rubber known to laymen. Because it is used in close association with food, it must be odorless. Each batch of material undergoes thorough tests before its use to demonstrate that the qualities are attained.

First Bay State Gas Cases by U. S.

Probation for two years faced two Southbridge youths today—first to be prosecuted in Massachusetts by Federal authorities for violation of gasoline rationing regulations—after they pleaded guilty in the United States District Court at Boston late yesterday. Judge George C. Sweeney gave each of them suspended sentences of a year and a day.

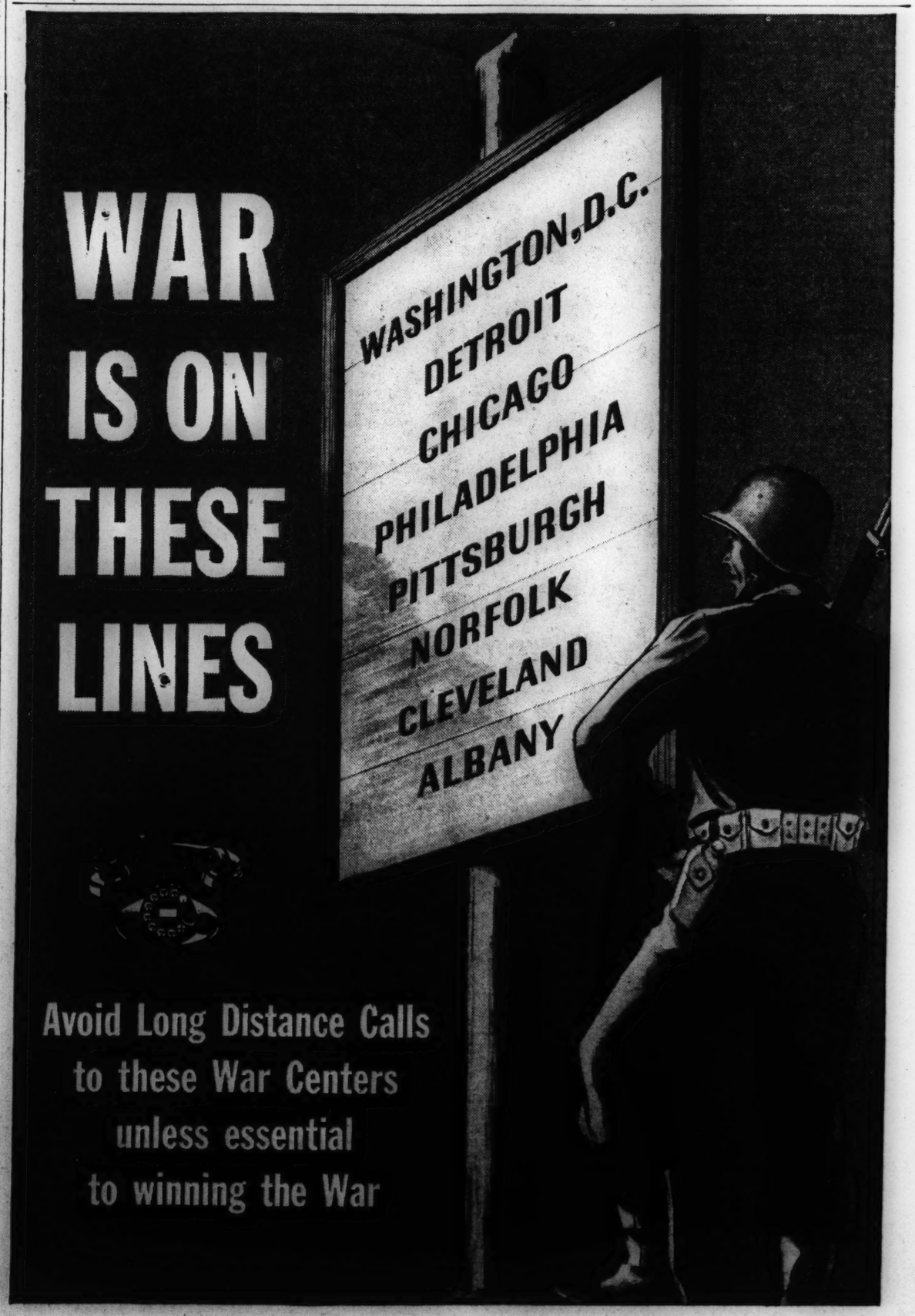
Zigfried J. Rossman and George J. Beaudette were the defendants. Charges against the former involved the theft of Government property, making false statements regarding ration books, and transferring rationing coupons. The other defendant was charged with receiving stolen property and consuming gasoline obtained by invalid ration coupons. Leniency was recommended by William W. Buckley, counsel for the defense, and Edward D. Hassan, assistant United States attorney.

Trade School Classes to Open

Registration for 1942-1943 evening classes of the Boston Trade School will be held at the school, 550 Parker Street, Roxbury, tonight and Thursday between 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

The evening classes, costing $1.00 as registration fee, are intended to provide advanced instruction to men already employed in trades, and are expected to be especially valuable to men in war industries who wish to secure more important positions.

The following courses will be offered again this year under rigid supervision of the city and state educational authorities: airplane mechanics; airplane drafting; automobile repairing; automotive electricity; architectural drawing; cabinetmaking and furniture design; carpentry; clothing design; machine drafting and blueprint reading; electrical wiring; direct current motors and generators; alternating current machines; national electrical code; electric refrigeration; firing and engineering; painting and decorating; paperhanging; plumbing; printing layout and design; presswork; linotyping; sign painting; sheet metal work; sheet metal drafting; and acetylene welding.



1,400 Americans Held In Occupied France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 30 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain conferred yesterday with Krug von Nidda, German Consul General, as unofficial quarters estimated that 1400 Americans, including 350 women, had been arrested by the Germans in Occupied France.

[The State Department in Washington announced that about 1,400 American citizens had been arrested by German authorities in the occupied zone of France.]

There was no indication as to the subject discussed. Herr von Nidda has conferred with Pierre Laval several times in the past two weeks, also on undisclosed subjects.

Meanwhile, the collaborationist press sought to justify M. Laval's compulsory labor decree by suggesting that by this measure the Chief of Government had prevented the application of German labor requisitioning to France.

Reports reaching here from the occupied zone on the wholesale arrests said a large proportion were persons entitled to French citizenship rights, having acquired dual nationality either by marriage or place of birth.

The United States Embassy sent what information it had to Washington, but took no formal action because the occupied zone is considered to be enemy territory where the Embassy has no jurisdiction.

The extremist newspaper, L'Effort, declared in an editorial on the compulsory labor question that a German order issued Aug. 22 on the requisitioning of labor in occupied areas would have applied to the unoccupied zone of France if M. Laval had not prevented it.

The paper said that by obtaining this concession from the Germans, the Vichy Government "has obtained integral safeguard of its sovereignty in the matter of economic and social administration over the whole extent of national territory."

Clergy Protests

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP) — Two prelates of the French Roman Catholic Church have written pastoral letters for reading throughout their dioceses denouncing "anti-Jewish brutalities" by Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, the World Jewish Congress said today.

It referred to recent reports that thousands of Jewish men, women, and children have been deported from Occupied and Unoccupied France to work camps in Nazi-controlled Eastern Europe.

"That children, women, and men —fathers and mothers—should be treated like animals . . . is the melancholy spectacle that has been reserved or our age to witness," the Congress quoted from a letter attributed to the Archbishop of Toulouse.

It quoted the Bishop of Montauban as writing that "in Paris tens of thousands of Jews have been treated with most barbarous savagery, and here in our countryside we witness a heart-rending spectacle."

Mass Ejection

LONDON, Sept. 30 (ONA)—All foreigners who entered Unoccupied France after Sept. 1, 1939, will be expelled under a forthcoming decree, the Times of London reported today from Lisbon.

The report, originating in Vichy France, said the decree was directed against Czechs, Poles, Belgians and Dutch, as well as Jews. Czech leaders were reported to have held a secret meeting in the Free Zone to discuss the advisability of emigrating by any means possible before publication of the decree.

Allied governments here are believed to be concerned at the development and will seek to help their countrymen in Unoccupied France through the usual channels.

Women in Roundup

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 30 (AP) — Two American women who have been prominent in social work in France, the wife of a former United States Trade Commissioner, and others of prominence were reliably reported today to be among the Americans rounded up by French police in mass arrests in the Occupied Zone and held by German authorities.

They were Mrs. Elizabeth Carmalt and Mrs. Gertrude Hamilton; Mrs. Dorothy Bliss, whose husband, a former Trade Commissioner, was said to be in London, and Mrs. Charles Bedaux, at whose villa the Duke of Windsor was married.

Old Elevated Cars Ready to Do Bit for Victory

Associated Press

Yard Behind New York City's Polo Grounds

The quest for scrap has broken into the rusty repose of old-fashioned Elevated cars that once were the last word in "modern" convenience. More than 7,000 tons of high-grade scrap steel will be salvaged from this yard alone. The buildings will be reduced to accommodate only a fraction of their present capacity.

Government-in-India's Policy Wins Councillors' Approval

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Calcutta quoted Lieut. Gen. H. M. Irwin, Commander of the Eastern Command in India, as asserting he personally felt the danger point in India had passed.

General Irwin's statement was made approximately 24 hours after five persons were sentenced to capital punishment and four were banished for life after being convicted of fatally beating a constable and firing a police station in Bombay.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 30—Reports of dissension in the Viceroy's Executive Council have not been borne out by developments in the Indian Legislative Assembly. On the contrary, both in debates and in private conversation the Councillors have made it clear that they are solidly behind the Government-in-India's policy and that they accept full responsibility both for the policy itself in the face of recent disorders and for the manner of its execution.

For example, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Member for Law; Dr. B. R. Amhedkar, Labor Member, and M. S. Aney, member for Indians Overseas and Government leader in the Assembly, expressed in strong terms their conviction that repressive action against the All-India Congress Party was absolutely necessary and not precipitate and, when viewed in retrospect, entirely justified.

Mr. Aney's speech caused the most surprise, and disappointment among Congress sympathizers for he is one of two Council members most closely associated with the Congress in past, and it had been thought he might differ from his colleagues. He upheld the refusal of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, to grant an interview to Mohandas K. Gandhi and expressed the opinion that such a meeting would have been unfruitful.

Constitutional Question

One of the most thought-provoking speeches in the Assembly was made by Sir Sultan Ahmed, who like his colleagues held the Congress alone responsible for recent deplorable events, also dealt with the constitutional question. Declaring Sir Stafford Cripp's proposals remained constructive, proposals which His Majesty's Government maintained would have resulted in swaraj—political independence—he said the conventions demanded by the Congress would have come as a natural course had there been an understanding of how conventions actually grow. It its interesting to recall this was the view expressed to the present correspondent by Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, resigned former member of the Congress Party Working Committee and advocate of rapprochment between the Congress and the All-India Moslem League.

The Law Member appealed to the House to contribute a constructive solution, realizing the complexity of the problem and the fact the national government cannot be imposed but must be the creation of the fairly unanimous will of the people. He expressed the view that such a government formed by agreement of major parties and prepared to fight the war could not be resisted. But without such agreement freedom secured from Great Britain would lead only to anarchy, civil war and abject slavery under the Japanese, he said.

Government Action Defended

In the Council of State the Moslem leader in the House, Sir Mohammed Usman, who both opened and concluded the general discussion, defended forcefully the Government action, repudiating charges of use of excessive force.

Sikh Member Sir Jogendra Signh and Sir J. P. Srivastava, closely associated in Hindu Mahasabha circles, devoted their speeches mainly to constitutional problems. The former made a plea for the sinking of communal and party differences and the presentation of a united front. He said it would be the endeavor of himself and his colleagues, if given necessary support, to transform the Executive Council into a Cabinet and that they realized they held their positions in trust and that all should work for the realization of Indian aspirations.

Sir J. P. Srivastava recounted Congress blunders in refusing offer after offer. He declared the Viceroy followed the Council's advice, treating it as a composite Cabinet. He said further that the Councillors were convinced something must be done to improve conditions in the country but "unless we have a Congress-League settlement we are helpless."

Realism in Debates

Generally speaking, a certain degree of realism pervaded the debates. Opposition speakers followed expected lines. All condemned rioting and hooliganism, but Nationalists searched for police excesses to criticize. Liberal and moderate speakers were inclined to throw all blame for the delay in constitutional progress on on the British, although one N. M. Joshi urged Congress to seek a settlement with the Moslem League. The League spokesman put up the usual League case.

An interesting line was taken by speakers in the European group in both houses. All expressed a desire to serve and cooperate with self-governing India, an intention to ask for more privileged treatment, a wish to identify themselves with India's future and aspirations, bearing burdens of the future equally with the Indians and not regarding themselves foreigners, and to play their part in making India great. There is no reason to doubt the good faith of these assertions. The present correspondent has borne witness to the helpful part played by the European community at the time of the Cripps mission, in support for Mr. Rajagopalachariar's campaign in Madras and on other occasions. But a realist might add that the statements also unquestionably show a conviction that India's self-government and freedom are close at hand and absolutely inevitable. Possibly, for all the talk and mistrust on the part of the Indians, the same conviction is not absent in other quarters.

When friendly observers say the position is intolerable and that something must be done, without having any clear idea as to what, it is well to bear in mind that, whatever one's impatience, not every moment is a moment for action. It is sometimes essential to wait while organized forces work the way out, until "through creeks and inlets making, comes silent flooding in the main"—that is, the main stream of human aspiration which is slowly moving forward in many parts of the world today.

Best Indian Policy

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP) — The defeat of Mohandas K. Gandhi's "campaign of mass sabotage" is essential to a final solution in India, L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, declared today.

"It would seem as a mere matter of practical convenience and advantage that by far the best policy for India, during the period before she can afford to stand completely alone," he told a luncheon audience, "is to retain her association with the free partnership of the British Commonwealth."

Repatriation From Orient Delayed by List-Making

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Repatriation of more Americans from the Far East—and the sending of relief to those imprisoned there—has been delayed.

The second repatriation vessels have not started—the Conte Verde and Asama Maru from Shanghai, the Gripsholm from Jersey City—although they were scheduled to leave around Sept. 8.

The reason lies in difficulties encountered in making up the lists of those to be repatriated. There is nothing sinister or mysterious about the situation so far as can be ascertained from the best authority. The delay probably means that the lists will be more fairly and intelligently compiled.

The State Department said that preference would be given the aged, women and children. That seemed easy enough. But it left completely out of consideration this important factor: That by obeying State Department requests dating back to well before the period of war, certain families had undergone separation and expense. The wives and children came home, the husbands and fathers remained. Other families took no heed of the request, and wives and children stayed in the Far East. This was especially true when the wives were not American citizens.

Spontaneous Protest

Now the repatriated wives, and the firms whose key men had been deprived of their families for many months, suddenly went into action as solid "pressure groups" converging on Washington. They said, in effect: "Are we now to suffer for the very reason that we obeyed the Government's request? Do you give preference to those who refused to obey Government policy?

Washington saw some point. There was a change of instructions to the Swiss, who represent American interests in the war areas, aside from the Philippines where Washington has no representation at present. The new advice was that sympathetic consideration was to be given the plight of men long separated from their families.

"Mixed families," with American husbands and wives of various alien nationalities including Russian, Chinese, British and so on, slipped down the priority rating and in many instances they may have to wait the third repatriation.

There has also been some difficulty in arringing the list of Japanese to be sent back to the Orient. Fewer non-official key Japanese got away by the first sailing of the Gripsholm than might be imagined. The ship was filled by Japanese officials from the United States and a considerable number of Japanese officials and others from Latin-American countries. This leaves a considerable list of important non-official Japanese.

Communications Problem

There is likewise the question of communications to be sent by the Gripsholm. These fall into two categories—letters and packages carried as "prisoner of war" or "civilian internee" mail, and handled through the post office, and letters handled by the Red Cross. It should be emphasized that only under certain circumstances is there any chance that mail will be sent to the Far East through the post office. The Provost Marshal General in the War Department, Washington, D. C., has set up a Prisoner of War Information Bureau designed to deal with such matters.

It was initially presumed that the Japanese, complying with a 1929 convention to which they had given approval after the outbreak of present hostilities—they had at first refused to sign it—would first provide official lists of prisoners and internees, thereafter setting up communications channels. They have largely failed in the first and there is no indication of their compliance in the second.

Lacking other means of getting lists, the Provost Marshal General sought names from the Red Cross. Notifications were sent next of kin and these were told that the persons named were "officially" prisoners or internees, and could receive letters or packages by mail.

No Japanese Guarantee

This procedure seems without any guarantee as to what the Japanese will do, and the "official" list lacks, for example, such names as have been given to the State Department by the Japanese Foreign Office through the Swiss. Nevertheless, it is impossible to say definitely that mail will not be delivered, and persons who received notification may at least know that the New York postmaster has been given the names of their next of kin and will not return mail to them if it is sent in for transmission to the Far East.

The Red Cross will send mail to its Tokyo international representative, Dr. Paravicinni, who will use his best efforts to see that it gets to recipients. A special effort is being made in this connection to reach military men reported missing. Application for information can be made to the local Red Cross chapter, although not all of these have been fully informed and it may be necessary to write to national hedaquarters at Washington.

In the matter of "relief packages" there has been much complication. The Red Cross chartered a neutral vessel, the Kanangoora, at San Francisco and prepared to load relief supplies on board without obtaining sanction from the Japanese despite a previous distressing experience when the Japanese refused to allow another vessel—the Mactan, which took Gen. Douglas MacArthur's wounded south from the Philippines—to take supplies up from Australia.

Ship's Charter Broken

The Mactan's charter had to be broken, and so it finally was with the Kanangoora — which meanwhile had received, among other things, a good many privately-purchased packages addressed to individual internees and prisoners by relatives in the United States who had been assured by the Provast Marshal General that delivery could be made by the Kanangoora.

The Japanese have steadfastly refused to allow any neutral ship to go across the Pacific, nor will they send their own ships, aside from repatriation vessels to make contact at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa. They have frequently insisted that they expect to shoulder the relief job themselves, although they have done very little so far.

Now the private packages have been taken from the Kanangoora and put aboard the Gripsholm, for transshipment at Lourenço Marques. The American and Canadian Red Cross organizations have filled 100,000 cubic feet of space on the Gripsholm with official relief packets, which cannot be addressed to individuals. Similar supplies were sent by the first voyage of the Gripsholm and it is believed that they got to proper recipients, although nothing can be guaranteed once the Japanese take over. But the Japanese have promised to deal suitably with such things and there is some precedent of good faith in this connection.

'Nippon Food Fine . . . But Send Good Cook'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 30

"The food in the Zentsuji prison camp in Japan 'is fine,' but please send us a good cook."

This eloquent paradox is contained in a letter which Eugene Windham of Reeds Springs, Mo., a naval radio man, has sent to his grandmother, Mrs. Emile Endsley, and which has just come to the attention of the Red Cross.

After describing living conditions as "pretty good" and the food as "fine," the captured seaman wrote, "Keep your eyes open for a very nice and young looking cook who would like to have a sailor for a husband. I put special emphasis on the cook part . . ."

Another letter from the same camp has been sent by Lieut. Commander H. T. Johnson, son of the late Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, to his wife and mother. In it he declared that he and his fellow prisoners enjoyed complete freedom in a large compound.

India League Asks U. S., China to Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—A resolution urging President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to use their good offices to break Britain's political deadlock with India was adopted unanimously at a Town Hall Meeting sponsored by the India League of America here last night.

Mrs. Pearl Buck, who addressed the gathering, said solution of the Indian problem might mean victory or defeat for the United Nations in the war.

Other speakers included Dr. Lin Yutang, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman: Sirdar J. J. Smith, President of the Indian League, and Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar.

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OF course the junk yards are full. They are "factories" that turn out finished scrap—sorted, broken up, and bundled . . . ready for the mills of America. The scrap *has* to go through these yards, and it keeps going through fast!

The auto graveyards, too, are busy. They specialize in used car parts, but produce plenty of scrap as well. In June alone, these yards moved 450,000 tons—for they are required to junk within 60 days as many cars as they buy.

As for Salvage Depots—communities all over the country are staging drives. All this scrap *can't* be taken away at once. The junkies can't handle it and the mills can't store it. But every pound is needed and will be used. We've got to pile it up ready for instant use at any time.

The day when all junk yards are empty, when the auto graveyards are cleaned out, when all the local scrap stockpiles are gone—*that is the day to dread.* It is a day to avoid at all costs.

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Watch this paper for details of the big scrap drive and what you must do to help

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Jungle Forces Fight On For Philippine Liberty

Only now are the stories of the latter days of the Philippines emerging. Part of the picture is being pieced together from repatriates. Mr. Harsch's article was held for several months by the censor.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For long months there has been no communication with American forces in the Philippines.

Undoubtedly there's still fighting—even now. Among the jungles and mountains, small groups of Filipinos can and probably will until the tide of battle turns keep the torch of Philippine independence alive and with them we may assume are many Americans who choose the hardships of jungle fighting in preference to an enemy prison camp.

Perhaps sometime, some group will patch up a radio transmitter, as their colleagues on Bataan and at Corregidor patched up wrecked planes and time and time again renewed their efforts when the Japanese thought they had destroyed every plane there.

Then we will hear again some news from those who refuse to surrender even in the darkest hour.

What resistance continues will be a story of personal heroism which may rank high among the morale factors in the eventual Allied triumph but can scarcely affect actual military events of the future.

Chapter Finished

In a strictly military sense, the chapter which began 44 years ago when Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila Bay, is finished. The starry flag which displaced the blazing red and gold banners of Spain has been in turn displaced by Japan's gory sun.

We have good reason to expect a sequel, for the United States has left in the Philippines the proudest legacy any western nation can claim in the Far East. The fact that the Filipinos were the only native race which really participated in the defense of their soil against the Japanese tide vindicates American policy, proves it was wise and right to bring education for all and to cultivate the concept of unity and independence, proves that the American ideal which places freedom above exploitation alone has potency in the dark hours of defeat.

But why need this have been? The answer is of terrible importance for every American. It must be understood, for America's future peace and security depend on how well its lesson is learned. Unless it is learned, many an American boy will have been sacrificed in vain.

In a dark moment, it is a natural tendency to attempt to fix the blame on some immediate policy or some single man or group in authority. For the boys who fought there, the eternal question is:

"Why weren't we reinforced—why were we left alone unaided when so many planes, guns and tanks were coming off American production lines?"

Evades Real Reason

There's bound to be bitterness, misunderstanding. Perhaps the Navy was made overly cautious by Pearl Harbor and perhaps there were times when reinforcements could have reached Manila. But that's highly speculative and evades the real reason. The Philippines have been lost because, during the past two decades, American people wanted something for nothing and tried to have peace without responsibility and sought security without vigilance.

American arms in France helped buy world peace, but after that peace, Americans said they would not be world policemen, forgetting that peace is unmaintainable without policemen. There was the great conference in Washington, where the whole Pacific area was given a peace charter, but after that the United States did nothing when Japan violated that charter.

The Navy's record is clear. It warned again and again of Japanese violations, but American public opinion was satisfied with its Pacific peace charter—its nine-power pacts, forgetting that pacts not backed by determination to support them lose their potency. So American ships and lives were lost at Pearl Harbor and American boys in the Philippines went unaided through five months of torment.

Not Army' Fault

It is not the Army's fault the boys on Bataan had older weapons than the Japanese or that most of the guns on Corregidor were placed there before 1920. The United States had signed a standstill agreement on fortifications in the Pacific area and when Japan violated that agreement, Congress withheld the money which could have equalized the chances for the boys who some day would have to fight.

Nor is Congress the place for the ulimate blame, for Congress merely reflected the lassitude of public opinion.

Those American boys who fought in the Philippines were glorious. They applied all the proverbial ingenuity of the Connecticut Yankee to their deficiencies.

They fished planes out of the harbor and made them fly again. They rigged a bare handful of P-40 fighters with a homemade attachment for carrying a 500-pound bomb and releasing it free of the propeller and actually used these fighter planes as dive bombers, destroying 30,000 tons of enemy shipping during one afternoon.

When hand grenades were short, they improvised a new type from bamboo sections, dynamite, and nails. When food ran low they herded caribou through the Japanese lines.

But the odds were too heavy against them, for the United States had enjoyed its prosperity and its jazz age, had wrangled over whether President Roosevelt meant revolution or recovery, had set as its national goal more leisure and less work while Japan was arming.

Japanese Prepared

When the Japanese soldiers came to the Philippines, each had his tommy gun, his emergency rations, and his rubber shoes. Behind the soldiers were modern artillery and modern aviation.

The lesson is clear. Had the United States been willing during peace years to realize its responsibility for world peace, this might all have been spared.

Will it learn? That is the question which keeps recurring constantly in the thought of this correspondent who travels around this war-torn world being forced to chronicle the awful price it pays today because as a nation the United States thought for so long it could enjoy peace without effort, security without vigilance. One feels burdened with an obligation to scream this lesson daily in the franic hope that all this shall not have been in vain.

But there is also a brighter side to this tragedy and heroism.

The heroism in the Philippines is far from an American monopoly. In particular, the Philippine Scouts fought magnificently alongside Americans, which cannot be said for native troops in any other area of this Far Pacific war.

Why? Because the balance on America's Philippine ledger was on the credit side. The United States brought far more than mere exploitation. No matter how the Japanese may attempt to conciliate the natives they will be unable to appear in the role of deliverers. On the contrary, they must appear in the role of masters over a nation which previously was well advanced toward both true national identity and independence.

The Philippines clock inevitably is being set back in the eyes of its own people. This provides the guarantee of their full co-operation when the time of deliverance comes.

Piccadilly Circus: Exuent Flower Girls

Topical

War Restriction Cuts Off Usual Supply

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—London's picturesque flower girls, whose main bastion is Piccadilly Circus, may be forced from the Capital scene by restrictions of war. Beginning Nov. 1 there will be no more shipping of flowers by rail. Many have been selling flowers since the turn of the century, carrying on through the last war and braving some of the worst air-attack periods of this conflict.

Americans Back From Manila Cite City's Economic Plight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP) — Japanese-occupied Manila was pictured by Americans recently returned to this country as an isolated and uneasy Capital, facing mounting hardships with supplies nearing exhaustion.

The Philippine Capital was said to be almost as remote from other parts of the Philippines as from the United States, without postal or telegraph service and with trains running only to two nearby points.

On the basis of detailed information supplied by some of the 13 Americans who returned from the Philippines last month on the Swedish diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm, a volunteer "Relief for Americans in the Philippines" committee reported in a circular to parents and friends of internees:

"There is not a scrap of leather, very little soap, no brushes, toothpaste, paper, nor other materials, nor certain food staples. Manila stocks had either been taken by the Japanese or consumed by the population. Perishable foods are available, but there is no money to buy them."

Imports Virtually Cease

Much food and other necessities are imported into the tropical Philippines in peacetime, but since the assault on Pearl Harbor, shipments for civilian use were said to have virtually ceased.

Approximately 3,500 civilians, mostly Americans, are interned at Santo Tomas University, but another 1,000 Americans were estimated to be at liberty in the city, mostly persons over 60, women with small children, and missionaries willing to agree to co-operate with the conquerors. Most of the former homes of Americans were said to be occupied by Japanese military officials.

"The Philippine Education Company store, like most of the shops on the Escolta—the principal shopping street—was stripped, its doors padlocked, and has never been reopened," the relief committee reported. "Heacock's has been reopened as a mitsui store. Japanese merchants whose bazaars were not completely wrecked have reopened their shops and carry on business.

"The Japanese Economic Corporation, with headquarters at the old Elks Club, re-established many Japanese civilians after the December looting. Pellicer, Aguinaldo and some of the other Spanish and Filipino stores are still open.

Faces Slapped

"Women with small children who are at liberty live usually under the protection of neutral or Filipino friends. . . . Everyone, and no exception is made, must descend from his conveyance and give the proper number of bows to an officer. If they do not, the penalty is a slap in the face."

The released Americans reported that when they left in early summer there was still no postal service, either in Manila or Baguio, the mountain summer Capital. All wire communications outside Manila were destroyed before the Japanese entered the city.

Trains were reported to be operating to Cabanatuan, about 75 miles northeast, and to San Fernando, 40 miles north, but bridges were destroyed. At some points trains were halted on one bank of main rivers, and passengers crossed on pontoons to board another on the other side. A trip from Batangas, in Southern Luzon, to Iloilo, on the Island of Panay, 200 air miles to the south, required 10 days.

The internees at Santo Tomas were pictured as suffering relatively few actual hardships, under a Mr. Tsurimi, a former Japanese consul, who was the commandant. In addition to these, about 6,000 prisoners of war including Lieut. Gen. Jonothan M. Wainwright were reported held in a camp at Tarlac north of Manila, and there were one or more small camps for interned civilians at Baguio.

Leahy Tops List of U. S. Officers To Act With British in War Effort

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—(AP) The Office of War Information today listed Admiral William D. Leahy, in his position as Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the United States Army and Navy, as the ranking American officer on the combined Chiefs-of-Staff of the United States and Great Britain.

The listing was given in the United States Government Manual for the fall, with Admiral Leahy first among the United States members.

Other United States members, in order listed, are: Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army; Admiral E. J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; and Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces.

British members are: Field Marshal Sir John Dill, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Lieut. Gen. G. N. Macready and Air Marshal D. C. S. Evill.

The Manual said the purpose of the combined chiefs of staff was "to insure complete co-ordination of the war effort of Great Britain and the United States, including the full production and distribution of war supplies, and to provide for full British and American collaboration with the United Nations now associated in prosecution of the war against the Axis powers."

It further commented, without any other listing of members, that the "Joint United States Chiefs of Staff" under the direction of the President "are responsible for co-ordination between the Army and the Navy, representing the United States in the combined chiefs of staff. In operations where the United States has sole or primary responsibility they are charged with the strategic conduct of the war. They are further charged with the broad program of war requirements based on approved strategic policy; for the allocation of munitions resources based on strategic needs and the availability of means of transportation; and for the requirements for overseas transportation based on approved strategic priority."

U. S. Soldiers Abroad Buying Bonds and Stamps

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—United States soldiers in the European theater of operations set aside $1,546,000 during August for the support of relatives and the purchase of war bonds and savings stamps, the Army headquarters disclosed.

During July the amount set aside was $1,293,000, of which $53,000 went for war bonds.

Churchill: Dieppe Strength Surprise

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The United Nations invasion test at Dieppe met tank barriers of unforeseen strength and the attackers' losses were "very nearly half the total" of the troops involved, Prime Minister Churchill said in the House of Commons today.

As at the first meeting of the reconvened House yesterday, when the Prime Minister emphasized the undesirability of speculation on the time and place of a second front, his reports were in answer to a battery of questioners.

He is expected shortly, however, to make a more thorough report on the war situation.

The Prime Minister said that British tanks at Dieppe were held up by the "altogether unexpected strength" of defense blocks placed at the ends of Dieppe's streets by the Germans.

Strength Not Anticipated

It had not been anticipated, he added, that the barriers could not be destroyed by British guns.

Mr. Churchill said the Military Force Commander at Dieppe had described the support given by the RAF for the operations there as "faultless."

The RAF fought the greatest air battle of all time over the coastal town, destroying nearly 100 German planes for certain and possibly bringing down many more, Mr. Churchill said.

James Henderson Stewart asked the Prime Minister to reconcile his announcement of Sept. 8 that most of the Dieppe force returned and the official Canadian statement that of 5,000 Canadians participating, there were 3,350 casualties, including 2,717 killed or missing.

"In my statement of Sept. 8," Mr. Churchill answered, "I was referring to the assaulting forces as a whole, the greater part of whom were, in fact, brought back by the Royal Navy.

No Inconsistency

"There is no inconsistency in this with the statement of the Canadian Minister of National Defense, who was referring only to casualties among Canadian troops who took part."

He declined to give the Germans the benefit of precise figures, but said that the losses "were very heavy and went up to nearly half of the total."

[In his earlier reference to "the assaulting forces as a whole," Mr. Churchill presumably included naval forces as well as all land forces besides the Canadians in the storming of the Dieppe beach.]

Noting that the tanks which attacked at Dieppe were Churchills, a British type named for him, the Prime Minister declared in response to Laborite Emanuel Shinwell that they showed no lack of "distinction," but were being tested constantly for improvements.

The Churchill, heaviest and newest tank which the British have announced having in operation, mounts a six-pounder gun.

Mr. Churchill also told the House that the Government of Northern Ireland was satisfied that the situation resulting from Irish Republican Army outbreaks was "well in hand."

Some of the disturbance has taken the form of I. R. A. protests against the presence of United States troops in Northern Ireland.

Rejects Boundary

The Prime Minister rejected the suggestion of Sir Ronald Ross that he establish an "effective boundary under military control between Ulster and Eire" in view of what Sir Ronald called armed raids from neutral territory and "the ease with which enemy agents could at present get information as to British and United States forces in Northern Ireland."

Effective measures already have been taken, Mr. Churchill declared.

The House of Commons voted 215 to 9 today to extend its own life for another year without a general election.

Recommendations for a general election have come repeatedly from critics of the present House of Commons.

The decision against it was announced by Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, in offering the House a bill to prolong the present Parliament, most of whose members in the House of Commons were elected in 1935.

The major parties have a political truce aimed at keeping their numerical representation fixed for the duration. Each time a Commons seat becomes vacant, the National Government sponsors a candidate of the same party as the preceding member. Since March, however, four independents have defeated Government nominees.

The prolongation bill is the third since the start of the war.

General Franklin Takes Over Four Movies in Belfast

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 30—The BBC reported that in Belfast the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces in North Ireland, H. E. Franklin, took over four of the city's cinemas Sept. 28, following the refusal of the City Council to open movie houses on Sunday. The theaters were then opened from five until 10 p. m.

Only men and women in uniform along with merchant seamen were admitted. They paid the usual admission prices but the cinema staffs were paid double rate for their Sunday duty.

The City Council had previously refused to open cinemas on Sunday. The assistant resident general said that General Franklin did not like exercising his powers but it had to be remembered that his soldiers have intensified training every week day and that Sunday was their only free day.

British Archbishop Heads Church Group

By Religious News Service

LONDON, Sept. 30—Leaders of the newlyformed British Council of Churches spent two days here in private sessions setting up the personnel of its various main departments and planning future activities.

Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, was elected First President of the Council. Dr. J. Hutchinson Cockburn, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and Lord Rochester, Methodist leader, will share the office of Vice-President. Dr. A. C. Craig was elected Secretary.

Principal divisions of the Council will include departments on International Friendship and Social Responsibility, Christian Unity, Evangelism, and Youth.

Among initial reports heard by the Council leaders were brief résumés of projected activity in such fields as Home and Family Life, Rural Reconstruction, Chaplaincy Among Munitions Workers, Religion and Life Weeks, Prisoners of War, Postwar Restoration of Europe and the Far East, and Government Plans for Youth.

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Allied Big Guns Score In New Guinea Jungles

Continued from Page 1

plete, although there is nothing to indicate that the Japanese are in flight. Capture of their supplies probably is due to the fact that there were not sufficient coolies available on the spot to enable the enemy to remove this valuable cargo.

Capture of this equipment, however, is important since this battle is to a large extent one of supply. What has been lost on the Ioribaiwa Ridge can only be made good on the backs of sweating men over the tortuous track from Kokoda. It is not safe to predict anything spectacular from future developments of this welcome New Guinea offensive. The bombing of Menari four miles behind the natural defensive position at Nauro upon which the Japanese are retiring, shows that the Allies do not intend to sit back after this initial gain.

Hard Fighting Ahead

But it is certain that plugging back up the Kokoda trail is going to be hard sledding. The Japanese probably have thrown up defenses all along this trail and each position will have to be pried open by separate actions.

In fact, the pendulum will not swing back as smoothly as it swung forward, if for no other reasons than because the supply problem for the allies becomes harder as they go higher, and easier for the enemy as he is forced back nearer his roadhead at Kokoda.

But still, however hard the slugging may be, the allies maintain mastery of the air to complicate many of the Japanese problems With experience and dogged persistence, it is quite possible that Japanese supply lines may be so disorganized that their power of resistance will be dangerously weakened.

From his main base at Rabaul on New Britain 500 miles to the West, right over the mountains to the front line, everything the Japanese soldiers want has to pass under the barrage of Allied bombs.

Five ships have been directly hit at Rabaul in the past few days. Barges, small ships, installations, dumps, the bridge at Wairopi, and pack trains have been bombed and strafed all down the line from Lae, Salamaua, Buna and Kokoda to Menari.

If you watch closely the pattern of this aerial offensive which keeps up day after day, you may be better able to gauge the chances of success of Australian troops creeping and crawling through the jungles along the Kokoda Trail.

Farm Bloc Compromises In Senate Price Showdown

Continued from Page 1

visioned in the retail field both at an Office of Price Administration conference and a Senate small business hearing.

While the Senate sought to turn out a price control bill before President Roosevelt's October 1 deadline, Mr. Henderson, addressing the retailers, voiced the challenge that Axis propagandists are now taking the line that the threat of inflation in the United States shows that the democracies can't take the economic steps necessary to fight a total war.

"What we are getting ready for, frankly—and what this meeting here today in a major part is for—is really taking in our belts and undertaking to make good on our production commitments to the rest of the world," Mr. Henderson declared.

1932-33 Levels

The Price Administrator reiterated his declaration that civilian production in the United States must fall back to per capita levels of 1932 and 1933—the bottom of the depression.

The retailers were warned by members of Mr. Henderson's staff to expect lower profits, severe losses of trained help, curtailment of transportation service, and other operating difficulties.

Immediate elimination of nonessential services, they were told, would help to ease present "squeezes" between higher costs and price ceilings, the retailers were advised.

A grim picture of 300,000 retail stores forced to close by the end of next year due to goods and labor shortage was given the Senate committee by Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, who recommended steps to cushion financial losses and permit orderly retirement of shops.

Testifying before the same committee today, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, recommended immediate formation of a war liabilities adjustment board to help small business enterprises adversely affected by the war to take care of overhanging liabilities.

Turbulent Senate sessions marked the inflation fight as President Roosevelt's October 1 deadline drew near. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky threatened to keep the Senate in session yesterday until the bill was passed, but finally adjourned the Senate after he found his forces outmaneuvered by the Farm Bloc, which managed to get right-of-way for its own instead of the Administration's compromise amendment.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Russian Counterattacks Ease Drive on Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

nian Mountain Infantry—had been battered back by Soviet Marines in the battle for the Caucasian Black Sea coast below Novorossisk.

A German military spokesman, however, said that German troops had reached the suburbs of Tuapse, Russian Black Sea naval station about 75 miles south of Novorossisk, and that the battle for the port had begun.

Repulse of enemy attacks was noted in the Mozdok area.

A Red Star dispatch said the immediate objective of the Germans attacking Stalingrad is control of a northwest industrial sector, but declared they had been repulsed after wedging into a workers' settlement Sept. 28.

"Conditions in the city remain serious," the Army newspaper said. "The Germans have big losses, but the attacks do not lessen and violence grows."

Soviet Information Bureau communiqués told of the sacrifice of more than 1,500 Germans Tuesday in vain efforts to widen the northwestern penetration. A defense mortar detachment was said to have wiped out 800 more. Red artillerymen were credited with the destruction of 71 German trucks and several tanks.

Germans Afraid Of Night Attacks

Red Star said German rockets were sent up at night to be floated down by parachutes to light areas in the northwestern outskirts. The Germans there fear the dark, suspecting sudden Russian attacks, the newspaper said. Dry grass of the steppes was ablaze.

The Russians were reported to have overcome German bomber attacks in this sector, although how was not specified. Revising assault tactics, the Germans are moving up tommy-gunners in armored cars.

Meanwhile, Soviet Black Sea aerial forces were credited with sinking 5 Axis trawlers, 6 barges, 4 power boats, and 7 torpedo boats in a week in support of the western Caucasian ground forces battling to hold the invaders from Tuapse.

A dispatch from the Caucasian front said battles were becoming more severe as the mountain snow line lowered. It was stressed that the Germans, including Alpine veterans of the Norwegian and Greek campaigns, were trying to occupy the passes before the end of autumn.

Strong Red Army units based in the Mozdok area were reported to have held assaults of reinforced motoriized and mechanized detachments seeking to break down the Terek River Valley toward the Grozny oil fields.

Comsomol Pravda reported active operations in the Don Basin north of Voronezh, midway between Moscow and Stalingrad, but these were described as local battles.

A Russian source declared in Ankara that two divisions of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's African Corps and 14 divisions from Occupied France had been transferred to the Stalingrad area.

Crete Bombed:

British Planes Busy On Several Fronts

British planes have bombed Suda Bay and Canea in new raids on Crete, the Italian High Command said today.

Meanwhile Allied medium bombers started fires in an attack on shipping and port facilities at Tobruk Monday night, and on the same night successfully attacked Axis landing fields in North Africa, British headquarters announced.

Other medium bombers, operating in the Ionian Sea, attacked an Italian merchant vessel and forced it onto a beach, while torpedo-carrying planes scored a direct hit amidships on an Italian destroyer off the Cape of Spartivento, a communiqué said.

Air activity over the El Alamein desert front was reported as "moderate." Concentrations of Axis armored vehicles were attacked and one junkers-52 was shot down in flames.

Long-range fighters attacked truck transport between Sidi Barrani and Matruh.

Raid on Iceland:

Nazi Flying Boat Attacks Vessel

A German air attack on a ship off the east coast of Iceland, the first by a Nazi flying boat, was announced by the United States Army, but it said there were no casualties and only superficial damage.

The vessel was machine-gunned, but two bombs missed their mark.

Flying boats are known to have operated in this area before, but none had been reported to have made an attack. The attack was the first reported since Sept. 9, when a German bomber machine-gunned east coast workers in a field and two Icelandic trawlers.

Meanwhile the steadily increasing effectiveness of the Allies' antisubmarine campaign is reaching a point where pack attacks by U-boats and even bombing by shore-based planes can be coped with successfully, authoritative British sources said today.

These sources said "various means of defense, including smoke screens, antiaircraft fire from ships and escort vessels, and fighter-plane defense from aircraft carriers, are mounting."

They reported that interception of reconnaissance planes used by the Nazis to spot convoys for attack by packs of U-boats was lessening an earlier German advantage.

While convoys generally must depend on carrier-borne planes for air protection against land-based enemy craft, it was pointed out that the performance of carrier planes is "increasing rapidly with the new types of machines which are coming into production."

One source declared that "the battle fleet and its attendants can take the sea in face of even shore-based aircraft provided the necessary component formed by aircraft carriers is in company with them."

Other naval sources said the "circling torpedo" which the Germans reported using in recent attacks on the Arctic sealane to Russia was "nothing new to us."

They said there was no technical difficulty in setting a torpedo to run in circles, and that the only value of such a torpedo would be in crowded anchorages or against slow-moving convoys.

Eagles Join U. S.:

Fourth Fighter Group Transfers From RAF

Three American Eagle squadrons of Britain's Royal Air Force were transferred formally yesterday to the United States Army Air Forces in the European theater as their Fourth Fighter Group.

The Eagles are credited with the destruction of at least 73 German planes—the equivalent of six squadrons—since they began operational flights in March, 1941.

More than half of the American veterans who participated in the simple transfer ceremonies had been rejected as pilot material by the United States Army before they turned to the RAF.

They were praised as great fighters by Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, chief of the RAF Fighter Command. Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz, chief of the United States Air Forces in the European theater, told the fliers "you have proven yourself against tough competition in the fastest league in the world."

Fifty Eagles had been accepted by the United States Command on individual transfers earlier.

Command of the Eagles as the Fourth Fighter Group goes to Col. Edward Wharton Anders.

By a Staff Artist

Allied Success in New Guinea

Scene of brilliant United Nations attack in New Guinea is indicated on the map, together with three islands on which the Japanese claim to have made new landings—presumably to use as bases from which to attack Australia.

Russia Bombs Berlin Dozen Times in Year

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Sept. 30

Russian bombers raided Berlin 12 times in the last year and dropped "thousands of bombs" on 20 other German cities and 13 cities in Hungary, Rumania and Poland, the Moscow Radio said today.

The Russians used two and four-engined bombers capable of flying more than 12 hours and covering from 1,300 to 3,300 miles non-stop the broadcast said.

RAF Sinks U-Boat:

Nazi Craft Sunk In Bay of Biscay

Two British planes sank a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay.

A Coastal Command plane first disabled the submarine with bombs. Then a Bomber Command plane arrived and attacked the wallowing U-boat.

More bombs finished the submarine, and, as it went down, air inside its hull erupted from the conning tower like a geyser. It blew some of the crew into the sea.

Unable to rescue any of the 40 Germans swimming in the sea, the crew of the Bomber Command plane dropped a marker to attract the attention of a passing ship.

Meanwhile an East Anglian town was machine-gunned by a German raider which attacked out of the clouds. Other scattered raiders were heard from time to time over the South Coast.

Scouting Willkie?

Japanese Plane Flys Near Chungking

A Japanese scout plane flew close to Chungking yesterday and today, prompting Chinese speculation that the Japanese wanted to get a jab at Wendell Willkie when he arrives in the Chinese Capital.

Mr. Willkie is en route here from Moscow, but his movements have not been disclosed as a precaution against any Japanese intrusion.

Britain to Free Men From Army For Mining Coal

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Sept. 30 — Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons yesterday that men will be released from Britain's armed forces for work in coal mines and that youngsters will have the choice between work in mines or joining the services, BBC reported.

Maj. Lloyd George said that since the beginning of this year more than 9,000 men have been released from the Army and the Air Force to work in the mines and nearly 10,000 men, originally transferred to other industries, have gone back to the collieries.

At the same time, 8,000 youngsters have started work in the coal industry.

The Government will undertake new measures to overcome the labor shortage in the British mines. Young men, who are under 24 years old when they register for national service, may now volunteer to work in the mines instead of going into the armed forces. Most of those who do so will be sent to the coal mines where an increase in output is urgently required, Major Lloyd George said.

In another broadcast BBC said that winter this year in Britain is going to be a stay-at-home winter. Describing some of the steps being taken to make sure we shall not waste fuel or transport, BBC said that on Nov. 1, all shops in London will close at 4 p. m. London theaters will close around about 8 o'clock.

To save fuel evening services are not being held at St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey. Throughout the country church services usually held on Sunday evenings will probably be held in the afternoon.

Starting Oct. 5 cheap day tickets on the railways will be withdrawn and various other travel facilities are being restricted. In London, night bus services are being curtailed.

London's Green Line coaches have been discontinued until the war is over to save petrol, oil and rubber.

OPA Clamps Lid on Beef Price

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has put an absolute price lid of 23 cents a pound on choice beef at the wholesale level, effective Oct. 1.

The price action, specifying the maximum prices on all grades of dressed carcasses and wholesale cuts, limits the top prices which may be charged by slaughterers and wholesalers, some of whom have enjoyed unduly high individual ceilings.

Under previous control, individual ceilings were established at the price each packer charged during the period March 16-28. Study of the individual ceilings revealed, OPA said, that a "small percentage of sellers" in several areas have had abnormally high ceiling prices, because of unusual conditions in the base period.

"This enabled these previously favored slaughterers and wholesalers to maintain a distinct advantage over the majority by being able to bid higher for live cattle supplies," OPA said.

The wholesale price ceiling does not affect the retail price ceiling. The retail price of meat was frozen under the universal price ceiling which permits butchers to charge no more than their highest price last March.

Here's How Congress Stands on Farm Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 30

In brief, here is the status of legislation which President Roosevelt on September 7 asked Congress to enact by October 1 to control or prevent inflation:

September 23 — House passed anti-inflation resolution, containing provisions to revise the parity formula to cover farm labor costs, a change flatly opposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

September 29—Senate, after seven days of debate, adopted new parity formula identical with that approved by House and started debate on substitute Administration-approved provision to direct the President to raise farm price ceilings where they do not reflect increased labor and other costs to growers.

After the Senate acts finally, the legislation must be returned to the House and is expected to be sent to a conference committee to compromise differences between the chambers.

Knox Visits Brazil To Push Sub Fight

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 30 (AP)—Secretary Frank Knox of the United States Navy was in Brazil today for the announced purpose of co-ordinating the Allied offensive against Axis submarines—sea warfare which he said was "showing encouraging signs."

Despite the reported indications of progress, Mr. Knox warned at a press conference that "we are fighting a deadly, treacherous enemy who appears in flocks and has an uncanny knack at picking spots of least resistance."

He arrived at Rio de Janeiro in a Navy patrol bomber yesterday. Among those who welcomed him were Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, Navy Minister Aristides Guilhelm, War Minister Eurico Gaspar Dutra, and United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery.

Questioned concerning reports that French Guiana on the northeast coast of South America has been used as a Nazi submarine base, Mr. Knox said "there never was any evidence" of that, but added, "We are keeping the closest check both on French Guiana and Martinique."

It is highly probable, he added, that submarines operating on this side of the Atlantic are based on the West Coast of France.

Town's Citizens Buy Telephone Exchange

ENSIGN, Kan., Sept. 30 (AP)—The phones still ring in Ensign!

Mrs. Harry Momyer, who finally asked the State to permit her to quit business and close her telephone exchange in this town of 244 population, will leave "at exactly one minute after midnight Sept. 30."

But the customers will still be able to get their favorite numbers. A group of Ensign citizens headed by City Councilmen is organizing the Ensign Co-operative Telephone Company, and for $200 cash they've bought the business Mrs. Momyer is so eager to forget.

The new company takes over just one minute before Mrs. Momyer leaves to join her defense-worker husband in Wichita.

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Party Leaders See Peril To Nation in Voter Apathy

Continued from Page 1

means admitting the possibility that the Republicans can gain anything approaching 50 seats in the House, it is generally agreed that the prospect of a divided Congress, with the Administration only holding an effective majority in the Senate, is one of the central issues of this year's elections.

This issue comes more acutely to the fore in light of the not generally recognized fact that the President's control of his own party is now pretty shaky and that even if the G. O. P. did not gain an actual majority in the House, the balance of power on numerous issues would flow from the White House to a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats.

This condition is illustrated by the fact that much of the opposition in Congress to President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program comes for members of his own Party. Thus, when the House voted last Wednesday for the inflation of farm prices by a vote of 205 to 172, the move was supported by no less than 47 per cent of the Democratic representatives who defied the head of their Party on this issue.

President's Control Weaker

Despite the overwhelming Democratic majorities in Congress since 1933, which have never been lower than 61 per cent in both Houses and have been over 70 per cent in Senate and House most of the time, President Roosevelt has suffered important legislative defeats and not a few during the past four years. These defeats would not have been possible had not a considerable number of his own Party deserted his leadership.

Thus in 1939 Mr. Roosevelt was temporarily defeated in his efforts to revise the Neutrality Act and was permanently defeated on his new and enlarged spend-lend program, parity payments for farmers and fortification of the Guam Naval Base. During the past two years the President lost, through his own Party defections, on the retention of the Civilian Conservation Corps and on the Farm Price Section of the Price Control Act.

At least the record is sufficiently spotty and the Democratic control of Congress sufficiently uncertain to suggest that considerably less than the capture of 50 seats in the House would bring about a new balance of power in the House on Controversial issues.

Out of this situation and the manifest Republican trend in different sections of the country the G. O. P. leaders are taking new confidence. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee here yesterday, and at a dinner of Senate and House Republicans, party spokesmen focused attention on four issues on which they contended the country should put the prosecution of the war in Republican hands, at least as far as possible:

1. President Roosevelt's alleged abuse of power giving an ultimatum to Congress that he would act to control inflation if Congress didn't.
2. Excessive and burdensome censorship which, they hold, is concealing the full truth about the progress of the war from the American people.
3. The charge that the Administration is using the war to promote "Socialistic or Communistic programs" and to "build up political power."
4. The failure to establish a unified military command.

Gannett Criticizes President

Frank E. Gannett, new Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was chosen to express the Party's views at last night's dinner, and Mr. Gannett sharply criticized the position which Mr. Roosevelt has taken in serving notice on Congress that inflation would be checked even if it required setting aside, through his war powers, a congressional statute.

"That means," he declared, "that he will act without law, without legislation by the Congress to which law enactment is solely committed by the people through Article I in the Constitution.

"Of course, his statement was a piece of official impertinence. The governmental policy of the United States is in the last analysis for the Congress to determine."

Would Oust Failures

After quoting various Administration officials to the effect that the United States is still losing the war, Mr. Gannett added:

"It is time that we began to find out why we are losing the war and who is to be blamed for the inefficient management of our military forces. And I am telling you that when we get up and demand that the failures be thrown out and men of ability and experience be put in their places there will be a popular response.

Hitler Asserts Germans Will 'Answer' Bombings by British

Continued from Page 1

ling traffic between Central and Southern Russia" and promised that "nobody on earth could succeed in driving the Germans back from it."

The chief Nazi objective in Russia, to cut off the South, has been largely attained, he declared, and "occupation of Stalingrad will deepen and strengthen the cordon."

Reference to Roosevelt

He referred to "a certain President"—a patent reference to President Roosevelt on a theme which has become a fixture of Hitler speeches—as "extremely clever, . . . to have said 'we wish that in the future everybody is entitled to no more hardships.'"

Then he continued:

"All I can say is that it would have been that much easier if that President, instead of making a headlong dive into war, had utilized all the labor in his country to build up useful production and, especially, to take good care that in his own country . . . misery and suffering are removed. . . ."

Dr. Goebbels denied any rift in the Nazi Party and declared that "none of our leaders is lying fatally ill in a nursing home or sanitarium. Nobody has been killed or banished."

[These references probably were to rumors that Julius Streicher, Nazidom's most violent anti-Semite, was gravely ill and that Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, had been killed.]

The Germans are fighting for their very life and must "throw everything into that fight," Dr. Goebbels said.

"We know what would happen if we lost our nerve," he added. "Therefore we are decided to take all consequences and fight on right up to the victorious end."

He declared that Germany had "overcome the greatest difficulties in every sphere of life. . . . For three long years we have proceeded from one victory to another and our home front is as strong and determined to gain final victory as our military front. . . ."

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Army Muffed Luzon Chance, Hart Asserts

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former commander of Allied naval forces in the Western Pacific, believes that Army air fighters failed in the first day of the battle over Luzon and thus missed a chance to halt Japan's drive to Java.

Admiral Hart, in an article in the Oct. 3 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, released today, also asserted that "fighters based on Oahu aerodromes missed their big chance" during the Pearl Harbor attack.

The Navy "erred" at Pearl Harbor, he added, "in presenting so many targets in such small space, under tense conditions prevailing in early December."

The former commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, now a member of the Navy's policy-making General Board, made the statements in what the Post called "an appraisal of our mistakes and our virtues."

He said the Japanese had to conquer Luzon as the first step toward Java because it was the strongest island in the Philippines and "the Japs could not leave this power unimpaired on their flanks."

"This was the place and the time to have beaten our enemy in the air," he wrote. "On those fields were more than twice as many P-40's as the A. V. G. ever had, but again we failed to take much toll of Japanese planes. That first day or so was our chance in the air, and we missed it. From there onward it was backward all the way, on the sea, on the land, under the sea, and over both."

Discussing the Pearl Harbor attack, he said: " . . . it is to be expected that the supposedly best defensive weapon, the fighter plane, will interfere with such an attack and at least punish it severely. The fighters which were based on Oahu's aerodromes missed their big chance. . . ."

"No one should have given high valuation to such old and very slow capital ships" as were lost in the raid, he added but "the losses in large planes . . . were very serious. . . .

"When it comes to assessing fault for Pearl Harbor, whose fault was is that "fifth columnists" were able to send out communications with such freedom?"

Admiral Hart also wrote that American submarines are inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese in the Pacific, both on merchant and fighting ships, and commented, "not much can be said about . . . it."

Criticism of Planes Called Axis 'Fishing'

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP)—The President of the Society of Automotive Engineers declares that some recent criticism of United States warplanes has been inspired by sources fishing for technical information that would benefit the enemy.

"Some of the criticism," said A. E. Herrington, Indianapolis, in an interview, "has come from those interested in creating dissension among us. Some of it also has been apparent efforts to start discussions which would disclose valuable engineering information.

"Performance is the only proper basis of comparison between American planes and those of the Allies or the Axis powers.

"The point is, do we shoot down more enemy airplanes than they do of ours? On such a basis our record against the Jap Zero fighter of which we hear so much, is very good."

Canada-U. S. Defense Tough for Axis

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 (AP)—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York and Col. O. M. Biggar of Ottawa, Chairmen of the Canada-United States Joint Defense Board said last night after their arrival by plane from Newfoundland where they toured defense posts that "everything we saw boasts well for us and disastrously for our enemies."

Accompanying Mayor LaGuardia were Col. E. M. Hockenbury of the United States Army Air Corps, Lieut-Col. Paul Betters, Mayor LaGuardia's aid, Capt. Frank Wagner of the United States Navy, and John Hickerson of the United States Department of State.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC—Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—Walt Disney's film from Felix Salten's story about a deer contains much that is lovely and lyric but a good deal that is vulgar and overliteral. "Humanizing" the animals has been unfortunate and there are some scenes which may upset young children.—M, Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M, Y, C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M, Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIG STREET — Sentimental fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices. Unusual, though scarcely attractive.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Trivial farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE — Despite questionable taste with which one song is presented, this is fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M, Y.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY—Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY — Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER — Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Sheppard's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about stock broker who deserts wife and family to become a painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary of defense of Moscow, studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights.—M, Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in a story which pictures the effect of the war on an upper middle-class English family.—M, Y, C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. —M, Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy nonsense is amusing in spots.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M, Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up here in last reel.—M, Y.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M, Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M, Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M, Y, C.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN — Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES — One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT — Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE INVADERS — British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR — Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste. Military prep school background.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina —M.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER — Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce. —M, Y, C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but an expert character study of a small town public prosecutor done by Frank Craven. —M, Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorted well-meant effort to capture reeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lightheuse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fictionization but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with sincerity and truthfulness.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, and, in some respects, superior film history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y, C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

BUSES ROAR—Minor melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant a bomb on a bus.—M, Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as an R. A. F. bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M, Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Ruth McKenney's stories about two Columbus girls in the wilds of Greenwich Village, converted into highly amusing film farce, some of it in questionable taste.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING—Michael Powell adds a documentary note to an exciting and well-acted account of the escape, with Dutch aid, of six R. A. F. airmen from the Netherlands.—M, Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and a whirlwind dance finish; but a singularly unpleasant story.—M.

© United Artists

Eric Portman
In "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing."

War Goods Output Cuts 14 P. C. Lag

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The September production of war goods is substantially greater than in August and has wiped out part of the "14 per cent lag" complained of by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, in his latest report, it has been learned.

Mr. Nelson's report on the disappointing showing made during August did not come as a surprise to Washington, since it was known and reported at the time that certain types of weapons were running into manufacturing difficulties. The present pick-up in output is expected to increase greatly the chances of meeting the President's 1942 production schedule.

The September "recovery" is said to be particularly noticeable in tanks, airplanes and merchant vessels—the three types of equipment for which the greatest concern has been felt. As reported recently in The Christian Science Monitor, plane production during September has been put at 5,000 a month, while there is reason to believe that new tanks are now rolling out at a rate of not less than 3,000 a month.

20 P. C. Over August

In August American shipyards built 753,000 deadweight tons of new merchant shipping as compared to 789,000 deadweight tons in July. Preliminary estimates for September, however, indicate that new tonnage was between 900,000 and 1,000,000 deadweight tons. Even if the lower figure is accepted, this is a jump of approximately 20 per cent over August.

In his latest report Mr. Nelson warned the country that war production during August had fallen 14 per cent behind first-of-the-month estimates and that, while the WPB had set its sights high, "unheard of efforts" were required to meet the production goal set for the last quarter of the year.

Despite the August drop in new ship construction, total production for that month was 8 per cent above July and reached $4,700,000,000. It was noted, furthermore, that American production during this year is expected to equal if not exceed the total production of all Axis-dominated Europe. In view of the much lower output which prevailed during the first half of this year, it is assumed that today's production already exceeds that of the Axis.

Taking up the record by categories, Mr. Nelson made known the August rise over July was 3 per cent for ordnance, 6 per cent for aircraft, 6 per cent for merchant ships, 7 per cent for naval vessels and 14 per cent for miscellaneous munitions.

The fact that merchant ship construction rose by 6 per cent, while the total deadweight tonnage delivered in August was 753,000 compared to 789,000 in July, would seem to be a contradiction. This, however, was denied by the Maritime Commission, which explained that more ships were actually built in August than in July but at the last moment a certain number of them were held back to be converted for special Army and Navy uses. Thus output was up, but deliveries down.

The advance of only 3 per cent in ordnance production between July and August contrasts strikingly with the 26 per cent jump registered between June and July. Mr. Nelson attributed this mainly to the fact that August was the month, planned long in advance, when many of the country's medium or 30-ton tank plants switched from construction of the M-3 to the newer, more efficient M-4 model.

Tank Program Satisfactory

"Production of light tanks has increased regularly for the last three months, and this program is proceeding satisfactorily," he said, adding that "the proportion of M-4s—to the total of all types of tanks produced—being turned out increased very considerably in August.

"August production of guns showed gains, self-propelled artillery was up and there was an improved showing in the number of scout cars and personnel carriers.

"Actual deliveries of new naval vessels in August were somewhat behind forecasts, but the major combat vessels scheduled for delivery during the month were delivered. Measured in terms of additional construction in shipyards, the gain in August was 7 per cent over July.

Aircraft Picture Mixed

"Aircraft production in August was up 6 per cent over July but the picture was mixed," the WPB chief continued. "Trainer plane output increased more than a fourth, but the increase in combat planes was insufficient, and some types of service planes fell behind July production. Heavy bomber, on the other hand, increased fairly well. Another class of bombers also made a good record in August, and one plane which ran behind schedule in July doubled its output in August.

"Aircraft production problems are very serious indeed, and every effort is being made to bring this program into balance and to increase output to the limit.

"The plant facilities program is being curtailed to make it possible for a greater volume of raw materials to be thrown into production of actual weapons and means of transport. August production represented an annual output of about $1,400,000,000. The peak annual rate is expected to be about $1,600,000,000."

Plane Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A quiet investigation into the quality of American-built Army aircraft was reported authoritatively today to have left a House Military subcommittee well satisfied with both the performance and protection of the planes.

Details of the committee's findings, based upon statistics and combat examples submitted by high Army Air Force officials in executive session, will be made public in a week or two in answer to charges that the Army aircraft are inadequate.

One member of the committee, declining use of his name, declared that the army ships "are tops," while Representative Overton Brooks (D) of Louisiana, also on the committee, asserted flatly that "we've got some of the best planes in the world."

Deliveries Up

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30 (AP)—Eight California manufacturers, composing the Aircraft War Production Council, have increased airplane deliveries 113 per cent since the assault on Pearl Harbor, Donald W. Douglas, retiring President, said yesterday. Cargo plane deliveries, he said, have increased more than 1,100 per cent.

Increased production efficiency in the same period raised by 36 per cent the dollar value of airplanes per manhour worked, with consequent savings in money and time.

The Council embraces the Consolidated, Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, Ryan, Vega and Vultee companies, operating factories in Southern California and production units in other states.

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AT BIG SAVINGS

'Tales of Manhattan' on Screen—Films in Prospect for Boston

Adventures of a Coat Told In Picture at Keith Memorial

Boris Morros and S. P. Eagle have lavished film names upon "Tales of Manhattan," which came to the Keith Memorial yesterday. Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton, Edward G. Robinson, Paul Robeson, and Ethel Waters are the stars who have been brought into the plot and the billing. Ben Hecht, Ferenc Molnar, Donald Ogden Stewart, Samuel Hoffenstein, Alan Campbell, Ladislas Fodor, L. Vadnai, L. Gorog, Lamar Trotti, and Henry Blankfort are the literary contributors. As director, Julien Duvivier was assigned to cope with the stars and stories bound up in the odyssey of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow.

Mr. Duvivier was confronted with a formidable problem in correlating the styles of so many authors. Their total effect upon the film appears less in the caliber of the writing than in the amount of it.

The narrative is a matter of device, one of those plots for which an inanimate object supplies a thematic motif.

* * *

In "Tales of Manhattan," the property common to all the half-dozen anecdotes is an immaculate, custom-made coat, created in the first place for a matinée idol who is informed by his tailor that it was cursed by the man who sewed it. Wearing the coat, the actor (Charles Boyer) is shot by a jealous husband. The bullet-marked coat then becomes the incidental means whereby a shy young man (Henry Fonda) wins a pretty girl (Ginger Rogers) from her unfaithful fiancé in a comedy scene which is in poor taste.

The butlers of the actor and the unfaithful suitor bargain away the coat in a pawnbroker's shop and it plays a part in the rescue of a heretofore unrecognized composer (Charles Laughton) from "hot" piano playing in a barroom. For conclusion to this episode, the composer splits the coat while conducting his music, a Carnegie Hall audience laughs uncontrollably at the mishap, the composer sits down sobbing on the podium, and the regular conductor restores order by removing his own coat.

Bestowed upon a Bowery mission, the adventurous coat serves in the humiliation and regeneration of a down-at-heel drunkard (Edward G. Robinson). Back in a second-hand shop, the coat is stolen by a ganster who uses it as a means of entrée into a swank gambling establishment which he robs.

* * *

Paul Robeson, Ethel Waters, and Eddie "Rochester" Anderson are principals in the final episode, which relates the circumstances in which the robber unwittingly bestows his loot on a community of devout and innocent Negroes.

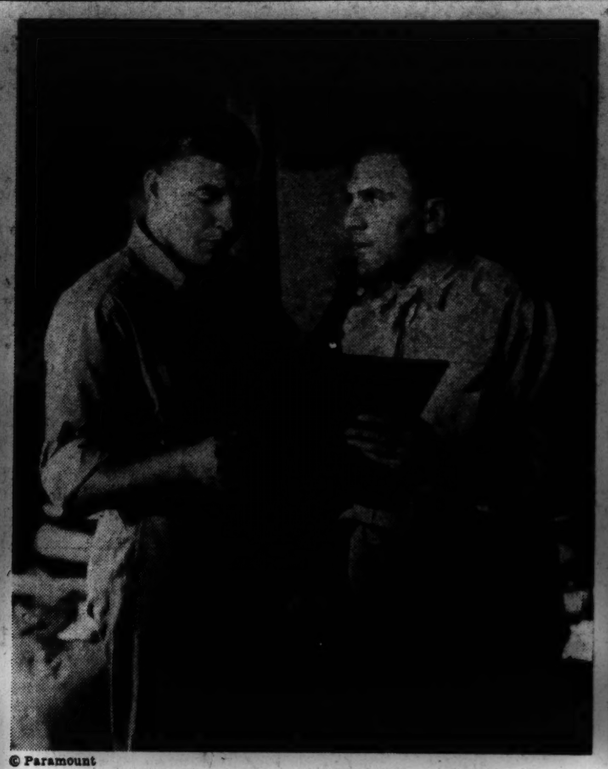
This is in many ways the most effective scene. The playing and singing—with the Hall Johnson Choir to assist—are exciting. Mr. Duvivier has directed the finale with a daring and an invention lacking elsewhere. Mood predominates—a mood of shadows, barren land, and despair relieved by sudden hope. No matter that the impulse is artificial. Artificiality is characteristic of the whole film. But in this last scene, artifice takes on validity and character from the imagination with which it has been utilized and from the skill with which it is acted.

Apart from this stylized episode, the film is conventional enough, broken by a few excellent directorial bits such as the flurry in the Smith household to prepare for the big concert, the search for the Bowery ne'er-do-well by a missionary (James Gleason), and the elaborately comic introduction of the principal item, the coat itself.

© Columbia

Cary Grant

In "Talk of the Town," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.



© Paramount

Robert Preston and William Bendix

In "Wake Island," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan

© Vitagraph

Joan Leslie and James Cagney

In "Yankee Doodle Dandy," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Saroyan and Chesterton

By John Beaufort

New York

A new play by William Saroyan and an old play by G. K. Chesterton were put on at the Belasco Theater Tuesday evening by Eddie Dowling, who directed and, with Julie Haydon, starred in both of them. Mr. Saroyan's "Hello Out There" is all that is left of the once projected evening of three one-act plays which Mr. Dowling intended to introduce as "Life, Laughter, and Tears." The other two-thirds of that undertaking—a one-acter apiece by Mr. Saroyan and Sean O'Casey—have been dropped, and Mr. Dowling has replaced them with Mr. Chesterton's fantastic comedy, "Magic," which has not been revived hereabouts for more than 10 years.

Just why Mr. Dowling should have decided to bring "Magic" back at this point is not made altogether clear by the production. It still possesses a considerable amount of literate conversation but most of the talk is in terms of matters about which the contemporary playgoer is past caring. Mr. Dowling's point very likely was that fairly tales are always in style even if militant vegetarianism as well as other of "Magic's" allusions have become outmoded. And "Magic" is intended as a fairy tale—overlaid, of course with debates and arguments among the man of sense, the man of nonsense, the agnostic, the cleric, and the mysterious magician.

As it was played, however, "Magic" seemed like an old piece of theatrical bric-à-brac on which too much dust had accumulated. Mr. Dowling's efforts to modernize the dialogue with references to communism, India, and Imperial Airways have not helped matters particularly. And the weight and violence with which some of the scenes were acted seemed too much of a strain on so slight a play. Mr. Dowling, portraying the conjurer with a melodious Irish lilt, appeared more aware of the play's style than any one else in it.

Miss Haydon, though adequate in "Magic," gives a finer performance in the Saroyan play. In "Hello Out There," Miss Haydon plays a wistful drudge named Ethel, who does the cleaning in the Matador, Texas, town jail and cooks for its prisoners.

Ethel's charge is Photo Finish, a gambler falsely arrested on a rape charge. Mr. Saroyan fixes the affections of Photo Finish and Ethel upon each other. But while Ethel is out searching in her father's house for a gun with which Photo Finish may hold off a mob, the husband of the woman he is supposed to have outraged enters the prison and shoots the prisoner.

At the end, Ethel is left alone to echo her lover's beseeching cry with which the play opens—"Hello, out there . . . Hello, out there."

Mr. Saroyan's treatment of a not unfamiliar situation is economical and incisive and none the less poignant for its occasional brusqueness. He is concerned not so much with the justice in the case—though he makes it clear that the prisoner is not guilty—as with the apparent helplessness of two people in the face of ignorance and brutality. The hero's faith in the prospect for a happy future in San Francisco—"because more people love somebody in San Francisco"—is typical of Mr. Saroyan's belief in the power of human affection to promote good for mankind. There is at present a sentimental weakness in this attitude but it does not prevent the spectator from being considerably affected by the clean dramatic drive of the play. The acting of Mr. Dowling and Miss Haydon is superb. The direction becomes over-melodramatic, however, when Ethel is hurled to the floor by the wife.

The production owes more to Feder's lighting and, in the case of "Magic" to his atmospheric effects, than to Watson Barratt's literally interpreted settings. The imaginative scenery once designed for "Hello Out There"—a cage set against a lonely expanse of Texas scenery—has unfortunately been dropped for a realistic set.

20th Century-Fox

Henry Fonda and Ginger Rogers

In "Tales of Manhattan" now at the Keith Memorial

On the Stage

A revival of "The Firefly" is reported as a prospect for Boston starting on Monday, Oct. 26, after a preliminary engagement at Hartford beginning on Oct. 23. Emma Otero, radio concert singer, has signed a contract to play the lead according to the New York Times. H. Leopold Spitalny will add five songs to Rudolf Friml's score, and a new books has been prepared by Rowland Leigh.

* * *

The repertory of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas at the Majestic is now scheduled to start on Tuesday of next week instead of Monday. That leaves two openings for Monday: "The Damask Cheek" at the Plymouth, and "Life With Father" at the Wilbur.

* * *

Paul du Pont, who designed the costumes for "Porgy and Bess," has been signed to do the clothes for two forthcoming Broadway shows: "Let Freedom Sing," and "The Time, the Place and the Girl."

The Daily Dialer

Eddie Cantor and his company will begin another season on the air tonight, NBC-WBZ, 9. All the regulars including Dinah Shore, Bert (Mad Russian) Gordon, Harry von Zell, and Cookie Fairchild will be along to help in the fun. In addition Hattie McDaniel, Negro screen player, will be a new permanent member of the Cantor cast.

Song favorites, including "I've Told Every Little Star" and "The Song Is You," are to be heard as the "Great Moments in Music" singing cast reviews Jerome Kern's music from the operetta "Music in the Air," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

William Green, A. F. of L. president; Philip Murray, C. I. O. chief, and Tom Cashin of the Railroad Brotherhood, are to discuss "The Union's Part in the Scrap Drive," MBS-WNAC, 9:15 p. m.

Bobby Byrne, trombone-playing bandleader, is to be guest star of the Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street, Commentator "Zero" Mostel will be absent for several weeks due to movie commitments. Blue-WHDH, 9 p. m.

'Yankee Doodle Dandy' Due

In addition to "Tales of Manhattan," which arrived last evening at the Keith Memorial, this week will see the Boston premiere of "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at the Paramount and Fenway. At the State and Orpheum "Talk of the Town" is staying for another week, and at the Metropolitan, "Wake Island" is lengthening its engagement to a fortnight.

* * *

Cagney as Cohan

"Yankee Doodle Dandy," which comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway, is a film biography of George M. Cohan with James Cagney to play the part. Included in the picture, of course, are a number of Cohan songs such as "The Yankee Doodle Boy," "Give My Regards to Broadway," "Over There," "Mary's a Grand Old Name," and "You're a Grand Old Flag." Joan Leslie plays the part of Cohan's wife; Walter Huston, the role of his father; Rosemary DeCamp, Cohan's mother; Jeanne Cagney, Cohan's sister; Richard Whorf, Sam H. Harris; and Irene Manning, Fay Templeton. Michael Curtiz directed for Warners.

Jeanne Cagney, who is a younger sister of James Cagney, has appeared on the screen in a number of pictures before this. Among them are "All Women Have Secrets," "Queen of the Mob," "Golden Gloves," and "Rhythm on the River." Before getting in the movies she had roles in two plays at the Pasadena Playhouse, and did some radio broadcasting.

"Yankee Doodle Dandy" is a long film that runs for a little more than two hours. On the same program will be a Warner short feature on the war, "Divide and Conquer."

* * *

'Wake Island' Continues

A second week starts Thursday at the Metropolitan for both "Wake Island," in which Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston, and William Bendix head the cast, and "A-Haunting We Will Go," a Laurel and Hardy feature.

William Bendix, who has been raised to a star's rating as a result of his playing of one of roles in "Wake Island," is among the less familiar members of the cast, but this is not his first appearance on either the stage or screen in Boston. He had the part of a philosophical policeman in William Saroyan's play, "The Time of Your Life," when it was presented here by the Theater Guild in 1939. He also has been seen here on the screen as a tavern keeper in "Woman of the Year," and in one of Hal Roach's comedies, "The Brooklyn Orchid."

Mr. Bendix began professional acting only seven years ago, when, during the depression, the grocery store chain for which he worked failed and he was left without a job. He secured roles in Federal Theater productions—among them "It Can't Happen Here"—and followed that period with parts in some half dozen Broadway productions, all of which were failures. He stayed in "The Time of Your Life" through its New York run and then went on tour with it. He was signed for the movies in 1941.

* * *

'Talk of the Town'

A second week of "Talk of the Town," with Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, and Ronald Coleman, starts Thursday at the State and Orpheum. Continuing also at this theater is "Atlantic Convoy," with Bruce Bennett, John Beal, and Virginia Field.

One of the unusual details in "Talk of the Town" is the appearance of Ronald Colman in a beard during part of the story. But though it is unusual to see him in such a guise, it is not without precedent. One of the actor's first roles in the United States, according to Columbia studio historians, found him wearing a beard. That was in a stage play, "The Dauntless Three," in which he had a minor part. In the movies he wore a beard once before as François Villon when the poet was seen in the Paris rabble scenes in the early part of "If I Were King."

* * *

At the South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include the following: Kate Smith in a film on community singing, "The Incredible Stranger," sports reels and a film about speaking animals, Ray Whitley and his singing cowboys, "Picture People," "Unusual Occupations," two color cartoons, Edgard Kennedy comedy, and newsreels.

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Made into a play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse
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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. Featuring Aline MacMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, James Monks. Directed by Lem Ward. Settings by Howard Bay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Flora Robson in Damask Cheek." 8:30. Matinee Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Opera House—Ballet Theatre. Oct. 14 to 24.

Boston Garden—Shrine Circus. Now through Sunday. Matinees at 2:00. Nights at 8:30.

Boston Stage—"Beat the Band," musical comedy. Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—Pirates of Penzance and Iolanthe. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

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Opera House—Ballet Theatre. Oct. 14 to 24.

Boston Garden—Shrine Circus. Now through Sunday. Matinees at 2:00. Nights at 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Ships With Wings," John Clements, Leslie Banks, 2, 6, 8:05. "Kipps." Diana Wynyard, Michael Redgrave. 3:55, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 1, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10. "Life of Beethoven," 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:30.

Keith Memorial — "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph, 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 5:45, 8:50. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

Kenmore—"The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. 1, 4:25, 7:55. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney, Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy, 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern — "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35. "Battle of Midway," 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:30, 9:40.

Old South Newsreel—"Food, Weapon of Conquest," "America Sings with Kate Smith," "Kaltenborn, McCrary," "Dover Boys," latest news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Paramount—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

R. K. O.-Boston — "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:25, 7:55, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:10, 1:45, 4:35, 7:05.

Scollay—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters, Richard Davies. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. "Battle of Midway." 11:10, a. m., 3:10, 5:05, 8:05.

South Station Theater — "Information Please," "Popular Science," "Argentine Horses," "It's a Dog's Life," "The Crimea," "Hero Worship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—"Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10. "Phantom Killer," Dick Purcell, Joan Woodbury. 9:40, 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05.

Telepix—"Stalingrad." "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Vigil in the Night," 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10.

Uptown—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3, 6:25, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 10:10 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25. "Lady Gangster," Fay Emerson. 9:05, 11:45 a. m., 3:30, 5:35, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, "About Face," William Tracy. 1:30 to 11 p. m.

Allston: "Tough as They Come," Dead End Kids. "The Panther's Claw," Bidney Blackmer. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Private Buckaroo," Andrew Sisters, "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard, Ruth Ford. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Pat Morrison. 1:15, 5. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 3:20, 9:30.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3:50, 8:50, 9:56. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 2:30, 5:15, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30.

Cleveland Circle: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 8.

University: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," James Stewart. 2:30, 5:35, 9:20. "Dumbo." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids. 2, 7.

Strand: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:20, 9:20. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:58, 7:58.

Codman Square: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 7:45. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 9:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 3:34, 8:17. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2:07, 7, 9:55.

Park: "This Above All," Tyronne Power, Joan Fontaine. "Moonlight Masquerade." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea, Veronica Lake. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 2:35, 8:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 4, 9:45.

LYNN —Open-Air Theater: "Prisoner of Shark Island," Warner Baxter. "You'll Find Out." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:35, 5:32, 8:41. Newsreels and shorts. 1:30, 4:38, 7:46.

Mystic: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:15, 7, 9:45. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2:05, 8:35.

Maplewood: "Almost Married," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 2:15, 8. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 3:25, 9:10.

Strand: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:30, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:20, 9:35. "Sweater Girl," June Preisser. 1:53, 7:53.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:35, 8:20. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Sweater Girl," 2, 8.

Strand: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Parker. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. 2, 8.

Strand: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville. 2:09, 7:54. "Adventures of Marco Polo," Gary Cooper. 3:04, 8:55.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard, Ingrid Bergman. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, George Murphy, Linda Darnell. "Man at Large," Marjorie Wesver, George Reeves. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:40, 8:10. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Donald Barry, Alan Curtis. 2:18, 6:40, 9:45.

No Shopping Around for Curtains and Chairs If You Buy a 'Home in a Package'

By Lucile Huntington Shoop
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Imagine the convenience of being able to buy a house complete with furnishings all in one package! No shopping about, no matching of curtains or cushions! The house comes all ready to put up, and the furniture accompanying it exactly fits the space and the need. Almost in a matter of hours there is a tiny and cozy home complete with rug and curtains, bathroom, kitchenette, and all-purpose living room.

Yes, now such a "home in a package" is being made in Los Angeles, California, and it is not only functional, but beautiful, sturdy, complete, and moderate in price. The cost of the package is $1,155, FOB Los Angeles. Of this amount, approximately $160 represents the value of the furniture. (This price does not include a kitchen range.) It has been found that the house can be erected for about $175, including foundation, plumbing and wiring connections, trucking, and assembly. It's a great boon to workers in war industries who can not find adequate housing for their families in crowded, wartime towns.

Planned Like a Yacht

The house is planned on the compact lines of a beautiful yacht. One simple, plain-colored rug on the floor ties the room together harmoniously. Colorful curtains frame the screened casement windows. At the far end of the main room are two doors, one opening into the bathroom complete with fancy light fixtures, shower, and all fittings, the other opening into a little kitchen that would delight any housewife.

White enameled shelves, cupboards, even a serving shelf on the Dutch door to the kitchen are all planned for ease and speed in cooking. The little refrigerator and sink are tucked into the design as smartly as in exclusive apartment kitchenettes.

In the main room is the Dina-lounge—the key piece of the house, and similar to a Pullman section on a train. Two semi-divans and a tilt-down table form a dinette, a game room, or a bed. The table can be dropped and the divan pulled out into the room to give "conversation groupings," so that eight altogether can be seated in the room. At night the table drops into slots in the divan, the cushions are rearranged, and a comfortable single bed evolves. Although trains and yachts have long utilized similarly adaptable furniture, it is the first time anything of the sort has been tailor-made for a home.

Everything Does Double Duty

Most of the furniture in the room is designed to lead a double life. By day the room looks like a charmingly harmonious living room, dignified, spacious, and complete with radio and even decorative pottery on shelves. By night, with the Dina-lounge accenting its lounge function, the davenport converted to a double bed, and the lowboy converted into a convenient vanity table, the room looks like a complete and modern bedroom.

When dinner time comes, the Dina-lounge will seat four and permit plenty of elbow room, while the coffee table and the highboy chest, as side tables, offer places for serving the salad and keeping the water pitcher and desserts within easy reach.

The idea for such a "home in a package" came quite by accident when the manufacturer of demountable, low-cost houses, The Basic Housing Company, decided to put one up for demonstration purposes and furnish it complete to show home-hungry customers its possibilities.

The living room, 12 by 11 and a half, seemed easy enough to furnish until they started putting into it the kind of things an average furniture store offers. Chairs and couches that look lovely in a full-size living room took on queer ungainliness that crowded and hampered this multiple-purpose home.

The architect of the house, James Richards, together with Les Davis, a cabinet expert, and Miss Bobs Pinkerton, a stylist, put their several talents together and carefully designed each curtain, cushion, and piece of furniture just to fit—keeping the price low and the pieces sturdy and handsome. As for priorities, instead of being a hinderance they gave the problem extra zest. Curtain rods have been made of wood in quaint wood brackets suitably harmonizing with the satin-finished, pine wood panels of the walls. The tilt-down table has wood hinges that work smoothly without a creak, and carry out the effect of thoroughly well-planned harmony.

These houses, which came on the market last May, are available only on the Pacific Coast as yet. Since their weight and bulk are high in proportion to their money value, and since they are easily prefabricated by common machinery and labor, their makers find it best to manufacture them in decentralized plants and sell them only within a radius of a few hundred miles of the point of manufacture.

One of the nicest things about this "home in a package" is that it fits right into after-duration plans. Then it can be taken down and whisked off to mountains, seaside or forest to make a week-end play shack.

Would you ever guess that the little house shown above had arrived on the site all done up in one package? Easily prefabricated by common machinery and labor, such houses are expected to be a boon to workers in war industries. The lower picture shows the Dina-lounge, the key piece of furniture in the house. Similar to a Pullman section, it can be used for both dining and sleeping.

Plastics Fill the Gaps in Household Items

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nowadays there's a slowdown if not an actual halt in that parade of gay and novel gadgets for the home that has kept us busy trying them out and learning how to let them save us time and work. Government priorities, of course, on the materials. Yet the plastic experts, adaptable and versatile, are managing to turn out some interesting household items, with accent on the really essential.

If one precious compound is snapped up in toto for the armed services (as was recently the polyvinl-butyral originally destined to replace rubber in the hose for civilian stirrup pumps), resourceful manufacturers can usually shift to some other plastic, the number of formulae and mixtures being legion. Further, there's a new and highly economical method of shaping certain plastics—extrusion. Briefly, the plastic is extruded or foced out of a die (which shapes it) somewhat as toothpaste is squeezed out of a tube, and then cut into the required lengths. This method is applicable, of course, only to things like strips or tubes that are used in lengths of uniform shape throughout.

Variety of Moldings

For instance, there's a great variety of moldings, coves, edgings, inside and outside corners, made of this extrued plastic. If you want to modernize your kitchen, there are edgings to join the linoleum to the table or sink board, and sink-well frames, the latter gauged to the standard sink sizes. And these plastic finishes fit over linoleum or other material so perfectly—without the slightest crevice for dust or moisture—that the surface is as smooth and apparently "all-of-a-piece" as enamel or porcelain, which are now hard to get. The plastic is much easier to clean—and to pay for! Though light and smart in effect, these trims are no end tough and durable, won't stain with fruit juices, oil, and such. They come in a color range to suit any scheme, and the colors being part and parcel of the material are permanent.

Similarly made items are protective nosings for stairs, more suitable for the home than metal and just as resistant to heels and toes. There are also tray edges and picture frames. These, like the sink-well frames mentioned above, are contrived of lengths welded together, so there is no visible joining.

Window Strips for Blackouts

And here's a real find, if you've struggled to prevent cracks of light along the edges of your blackout shades. Blackout strips of plastic are shaped to form a channel or track into which the edge of the window shade fits and moves smoothly up and down. Every glimmer is shut off. The strips are neat, inconspicuous, and come in black or white at shops where shades are sold.

Tubings of extruded plastic are replacing metal commercially in such things as water coolers and juice dispensers. And it is predicted that as the extrusion process is developed, before long plastic will replace those heavy metal pipes so difficult to keep bright in bathrooms and under kitchen sinks.

Speaking of bathrooms, already on the market are plastic shower heads and also handles for faucets. Such things, of course, are not extruded but are made in molds. And for your window box or tiny garden there's a so-called Victory spray (for water or insecticide) with bottle cap which fits over any quart Mason fruit jar. The pump handle and nozzle connection are all of plastic, which never gets dingy or rusty, and always blends nicely with the marigolds or tomatoes.

Less Noisy Than Metal

Another advantage plastic has over metal, it's less noisy! Substituted for one of the metal parts in the cage of an electric fan, it reduces both noise and weight. Plastic has a pleasant feel, too, and for this reason, as well as because of its strength and cleanability, it is used for the base of an electric mixer and juicer which had to be redesigned on account of priorities.

A particularly intriguing development in plastics is upholstery material in which fibers or filaments (extruded, of course) are woven like threads of the old types. It will soon be offered for use in the home and has many assets. For one thing, it's non-porous. Spurt ink over it—it wipes right off. It's amazingly tough and long-wearing (has been tried out in subway trains and movie theaters), will come in all colors in a variety of designs. Transparent as well as opaque cloth may be made from these filaments of plastic. Types for apparel will be available.

Already textiles made of other plastic filaments are being used for belts, bracelets, handbags and braids, hats, and suspenders. Some of these woven fabrics have definite sparkle and are very decorative.

And to end on a utility note—window screens of plastic wire, non-rusting, of course, come in a variety of tones and are often more harmonious with interiors than those of metal.

Ballerino's WPB Dirndls Copy Peruvian Shepherds' Skirts

By Sally Martin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For many years American dress designers looked to Europe to set the pace for their creations. One of these was Louella Ballerino of Los Angeles. However, the smart people of Paris, Vienna and other European style capitals did not interest her. She found her inspiration not in the sketches of continental designers, but in the clothes of the peasants themselves.

Particularly was she attracted by the quaint native costumes in gay colors that gave picturesque charm to the work and play of peasant folk in Switzerland, Austria, and the Black Forest region.

If these people could look so gay and comfortable in such clothes, why shouldn't Americans? Why not adapt their charm and see? In the opinion of Miss Ballerino, there was no harm in trying, and so, undaunted by the fact that these clothes were quite mad compared with what the public was buying and wearing for play, this intrepid designer attacked the market with a barrage of color and gaiety.

It took several seasons before her adaptations of the peasant dirndl caught on. That they finally did and have been the rage for the past several seasons is now legend. These dirndls were first introduced for play dresses and as their popularity increased the full skirt was used on everything from street clothes to evening wear. Every type of material conceivable has gone into their making—cotton, silk, wool, corduroy, jersey and velveteen.

Before the WPB board took a hand in dictating our "to be's" and "not to be's," the average dirndl skirt measured 105 to 110 inches around with evening skirts often as full as 210 inches. Twenty-four inches was the required yardage for the gathered peasant sleeves. But those days are gone for the duration and the Central European edition has been wrapped in moth balls.

For fall 1942-43, a new type peasant skirt has sprung into being, a dirndl in keeping with the rules and regulations that now govern our sartorial existence. It is an adaptation of the skirt worn by the Inca Indian shepherds of Peru and in street lengths measures 60 to 75 inches around, depending upon the fabric. For evening 144 inches are allowed and sleeves are regulation at 13¼ inches. As there is a decided difference in the amount of materials between the old and the new, bandings in gay contrasting colors, braids and narrow fringes are added to give a look of width. The sleeves, instead of being gathered into a tight cuff as of yore, are straight and as wide as regulations allow. They, too, flaunt bandings, braid and fringe.

What This Country Needs Is More Mathilda's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Andrew and I talked it over one night as we sat on the terrace after dinner. Vacations were in order. Would we take two or three consecutive weeks of relaxation or would we just snatch a few days here and there? We decided on the few days for ourselves, but Mathilda, the faithful one who was always alert to our needs and seemingly indefatigable, Mathilda should have an entire month.

We broke the news to her at breakfast the next morning.

"Vacation time, Mathilda," remarked Andrew brightly.

"Is't?" she returned, setting half a cantaloupe before him.

"Um-hum," he murmured, taking up his spoon. "We'd like you to have a whole month; your sabbatical year, you know."

"I dun-no what that may be, but it sounds like something which probably it ain't," she answered.

Andrew smiled. "Once every seven years," he explained, "teachers and other professional people sometimes take a year off. You have been with us more than 15 years, Mathilda, and we'd like to give you some extra leisure this summer."

"Yes," I put in quickly, noting the one sudden and ominous dimple at the corner of Mathilda's mouth, "yes, Mathilda, we do so much want you to get a good rest."

As I spoke, the dimple deepened. Gracious, this was dreadful. It hadn't occurred to us that Mathilda would. . . .

Mathilda's Ultimatum

"So," she remarked, between half-closed teeth, "you think I ought to have a month off, do you? Well, I'm telling you right now, I'm taking ONE WEEK and that's final. Finish up your fruit; I smell the bacon," and off she tramped.

Andrew looked at me and lifted an eyebrow. "I guess we know our place," he observed.

Thus it came about that Mathilda went "visiting" for 10 days, as a sort of compromise with us. Andrew and I were out when she returned, but we knew she was home the moment we opened the front door.

"Um-m-m," we sniffed, "spice cake." We hurried to the kitchen. "Welcome home," we chorused, "did you have a good time?"

Mathilda looked up from washing the cooking dishes and her face flickered. Then, on the heels, so to speak, of that flicker came a suggestion of that dimple.

"Mathilda," we cried almost in unison, "what has happened? You don't look like a refreshed and invigorated person at all, you. . . ." Andrew and I met each other's eyes and stopped. Andrew went over and patted her shoulder in a brotherly sort of way. "Please, Mathilda," he coaxed, "tell us about it. Maybe we can help."

She Tells Her Story

Our faithful one dried her hands and motioned us to sit down. We perched on the table while she leaned on the sink and surveyed us.

"It's their bread boxes and refrig'raters," she exploded. "The idiots!" Whether the bread boxes and refrigerators or those who owned them were "idiots" we had yet to discover. We waited.

"Really now, Mr. Andrew," she appealed to my brother, "you'd think they'd know better. It just makes me boil when I think of it and if I don't let off steam pretty soon there's going to be a E-ruption bigger'n that there Old Faithful we saw the time you took your sister an' me to visit Yellowstone Park." We were silent.

"First off," continued Mathilda, "there was Jennie. I never thought I'd live to see th' day my own sister would abuse bread. Her bread box is stuffed with heels 'n' toes 'n' middles of bread, 'nd when they get discouraged tryin' to keep fresh 'nd begin to get hard 'n' dry, and maybe a moldy spot or two, along comes Jennie and throws the whole lot into the garbage can. Yes'm (to me) go ahead and look shocked; you ain't one mite shock-ed-er than I was. That bread would have made pudding, griddle-cakes, stuffing for chicken. . . ." She stopped. "Oh well," she said droopingly, "what's the use. Jennie's husband's makin' good money in D'fense work and Jennie says they don't have to eat any old odds and ends.

And Sarah's Icebox!

"And there was that awful icebox at Sarah's," she shuddered. "It's a right delicate thing to touch on house machinery that's as modern as a' automatic refrig'rater. It's a wonder the thing don't blow a fuse tryin' to keep itself cold, what with the shelves all spread with brown paper. 'To keep 'em clean,' Sarah said. My land, when I tried to explain about air currents in a refrig'rater like those pictures you showed me, Mr. Andrew, Sarah just laughed an' told me there weren't no currents in HER icebox. Nothin' but cold air. She dumps just about everything into it, too. Bread, cheese, milk, fruit, veg'tables—and salted butter in a tin pail without a cover!"

No amount of underscoring could convey the scorn in Mathilda's voice.

"But Mathilda," we implored, "do tell us you had at least a little bit of fun!"

"Fun? Sure I had fun. I bought some D'fense Stamp books for my relatives. Told 'em I'd match one stamp for every two they'd put in. And did they look sheepish when I give 'em out last night after the fam'ly party they had for me!"

"But Mathilda," exclaimed Andrew, "do you realize what you've done? It will probably cost you a great deal to keep that bargain."

"Maybe so—maybe not," answered Mathilda. "Anyway, I paid my entrance to Willow Acres (an old ladies' home) a while back, and I still got some o' my Judge Allen money left in the bank. I reckon he'd be pleased to know that part of that legacy was bein' put to work for the Government and our troops. I figure I'm buildin' a sort of private monument to a grand old Civil War Vet'ran, and when I can't work any more, why then I'll have all this to think about and be glad about, too. Now for pity's sake, get somewh'res else so's I can clear up this kitchen."

We got—thoughtfully munching the spice cake Mathilda had thrust into our eager hands as we left.

G. M. S.

Useful Volume For Knitters

In a day when very nearly the maximum attention is being given to knitting, Alice Carroll, outstanding authority on the subject, has compiled a "Complete Guide to Modern Knitting and Crocheting" (Wise & Co., New York $1.98). This is a useful volume, to say the least, and only a small section of it will go out of style with the changing fashions, for most of its 306 pages are given over to basic rules and patterns in knitted and crocheted articles.

Written by one who has the professional approach, the instructions are professionally crisp and clear but fully intelligible, we should say, to the beginner. And the experienced handcrafter will be interested in the different methods and stitches described. Although there are a few complete patterns for finished articles, the principal value of the book lies in the fact that it provides basic information from which any knitter or crocheter can learn to work out patterns for herself. L. B. H.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Plea for More Adjectives

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have long enjoyed the Soapbox, so now I mount it to ask: Friends, why oh why, won't you watch your adjectives? Why will you grab one at random, and stick to it? Stick to it! Just try to get you to vary it!

The worst offense, I think, is the persistent use of the wrong adjectives in describing one's friends. For instance, a mutual acquaintance, upon learning that I knew Mrs. A., remarked: "Mrs. A. is such a sweet little woman."

Now the truth is that Mrs. A. is not a little woman; she is tall, broad-shouldered, and, although slender, she has a bearing that is majestic. Nor is she sweet; rather let us say, gracious. If I were to try to use a single adjective to describe her, I would say that she is one of the few persons to whom "grand" is applicable. Yes, I know, that word, too, is overworked.

Another friend, whom I shall call Jane, will say "cute" about any and everything. In fact, it was an afternoon spent with Jane, who is really a very intelligent and delightful girl, that started me seeing my friends in terms of more than one adjective. We had been looking at houses, as Jane was a bride-to-be. We found a "cute" receptionist at the realtor's. The house had a "cute" doorway, a "cute" fireplace, a "cute" kitchen. I almost felt cute by the time I reached home.

Dear Readers, won't you please go into the dictionary, if necessary, and bring out some really suitable adjectives, dust them off, give them a gentle pat, and start them circulating? Trudy

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 300 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

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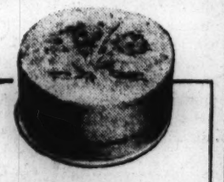

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The Home Forum

There Is No Loss

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the present world conflict with all its evidences of destruction and loss, we need to know that nothing real and good can ever be destroyed. Though these conditions appear unquestionably real, yet we can be assured that they are no part of true being, for God, Truth, is now and forever supreme. Our Father-Mother God speaks to us today in the words of Isaiah (44:8): "Fear ye not, neither be afraid: have not I told thee from that time, and have declared it? ye are even my witnesses. Is there a God beside me? yea, there is no God; I know not any." God is the source of all good; therefore good is immortal, indestructible. Evil alone can be annihilated. And it is a cause for rejoicing to learn that evil, Spirit's opposite, is being destroyed.

No one grieves if a counterfeit bill is destroyed or burned, for nothing of any real value has been lost. Christian Science declares that nothing real can ever be lost; that man, Spirit's reflection, can never be separated from God, good; that the so-called material universe is but a counterfeit, a misrepresentation of the beauty, grandeur, and perfection of Love's universe—the only universe.

♪ ♪ ♪

Love's habitation, in which "we live, and move, and have our being," is intact, invulnerable, indestructible. The counterfeit will pass away, but man's true home is eternal. In true being there is no loss, no separation, no sorrow, no sickness, no death, but rather boundless bliss, infinite good, perpetual harmony, limitless Life. Man dwells in Spirit perpetually, forever safe from all danger and harm, secure, happy, satisfied.

Omnipotence is not helpless before hatred and the cruel onslaught of war; nor can man, God's likeness, ever be destroyed. Christian Science, based on the Master's teachings, reveals the fact that God is Life, the only Life. Since God is man's Life, man is eternal, intact, invincible. Spiritual man—the only real man—is never touched by the horrors of war, the ravages of disease, the shadow of death; he is now and eternally healthy, happy, Godlike. And this can be demonstrated in human experience through the application of Christian Science.

Neither distance nor military service, nor even the false belief of death, can ever separate us from our loved ones; this can seem to take place only when we accept the false belief of separation as real. Are we believing that some other power, some ruthless, destructive suggestion, such as disease or war or lack, is able to control us, make us sad, or perhaps threaten to destroy us? Do we believe that these appearances of evil can usurp the divine all-power?

Christian Science insists upon the omnipotence, the omnipresence, the allness of God, divine Love, perfect Principle. "Is there a God beside me? yea, there is no God; I know not any." There is no power, no existence, no reality apart from Him who fills all space, who governs all and sustains all. Let us acknowledge one God; let us cast off the false gods of sin, sickness, fear, which come to terrorize, deceive, deprive us of our rightful heritage. Now, today, are we, in reality, the perfect children of God, forever safe within His all-encompassing arms. There is therefore no cause for fear; no evil can touch our actual selfhood. Neither sin nor sickness, war nor sorrow, separation nor death, can enter the atmosphere of Spirit, in which man dwells.

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In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 386): "A blundering despatch, mistakenly announcing the death of a friend, occasions the same grief that the friend's real death would bring. You think that your anguish is occasioned by your loss. Another despatch, correcting the mistake, heals your grief, and you learn that your suffering was merely the result of your belief. Thus it is with all sorrow, sickness, and death. You will learn at length that there is no cause for grief, and divine wisdom will then be understood. Error, not Truth, produces all the suffering on earth." Any report of destruction, loss, turmoil, or peril is always a "blundering despatch." It is never the truth of being, for God knows it not. It is the report of a false mortal sense, which cannot testify truly.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is nothing outside of infinite Spirit; therefore man can never be away from his true home. We are all together, eternally inseparable, in Love! Christian Science reveals that man, Love's reflection, is immutable, indestructible, ever present; he is incorporeal, immortal. Neither bombs nor fire nor any so-called material force can ever destroy man or his eternal home. There are not two kinds of men, the one spiritual and the other material. There is but one man, the man of God's creating, the spiritual idea of divine Mind. Christian Science shows that man is comprised of all the spiritual qualities of Mind. Purity, love, wisdom, joy, health, justice—all spiritual ideas constituting the compound idea, man—cannot be bombed or killed.

The All-loving cares for His children perpetually. He never fails us. Let us place our loved ones, our life, yea, our all, in His infinite charge and trust Him to take care of them. Thus shall we demonstrate that in truth there is no loss.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE ACCORDION PLAYER": *An Etching by William Meyerowitz*

WILLIAM MEYEROWITZ found his accordion player in a group of young folk gathered after work to sing or dance or perhaps just to listen. The young musician was entertaining the group with his piano accordion, an instrument approximating a small orchestra, yet played by a single individual.

The artist has made permanent a joyous moment. He has observed the rhythm of the hands and recorded the gentle foot-tapping to the beat of some familiar, heart-warming melody.

"The Accordion Player" is one of a set of character etchings that Mr. Meyerowitz has drawn directly on the etching plate.

Patchwork

Crickets
And fireflies stitch
The silence and the dark
Together with bright threads of
sound
And light.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

A Well of Experience

TWENTY YEARS AGO good fortune brought the master of a guild to our door. He was from Bavaria, little, very old, and his face shrunken and colored like a pickled peach. He had come to measure our davenport for re-covering. With painstaking care he got out of his coat and into his apron of blue-and-white-striped ticking, adjusted his pincushion, his shears, hung his tape measure about his neck. He got only as far as measuring the front; and there he sat on his heels, his tape measure dangling from one hand, while he told me about guilds—his guild. "I could cry when I think how it was in the old country. Money! We did not know what money was. We were sheltered; we were fed; we were taught. We lived only for our work—the rightness and beauty of it." . . . He told of the little town by the Danube where he had been born, of the long journey when he was twelve to Wurzburg, where he began his apprenticeship under "a hard but a good master." And finally when, as an undermaster, he went to the palace of King Ludwig. . . . Did I know that every year the king had all who worked for him take part in an opera? Those who could sing were in the chorus. Those who played instruments made up the orchestra. A conductor from Dresden was brought to direct. The soloists came from the big cities. The great Wagner came; they were friends, those two—Ludwig and Wagner. For a week fête was held; then everybody went back to work.

What the Bavarian upholsterer said at the last I have always remembered: "All the goodness, the lift of the heart that we got out of playing in those operas, we would put back into our work—in the draperies and tapestries we hung, in the cabinets we made. Nothing was lost. That is how it should be when you have experienced something great and beautiful. *Gnädige Frau*, something of those operas will go into your sofa."—From "The Way of the Storyteller," by RUTH SAWYER. (New York: Viking.)

October

This is the sundown of the year.
Its setting throws across the world
An amber light,

And clouds of maples on the hills
Are crimson with the last few rays
Before year's night.

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

Não existe perda

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

DURANTE o presente conflito mundial com tôdas as suas evidências de destruição e perda, precisamos saber que nada do que é real e bom pode jamais ser destruído. Embora essas condições pareçam sem dúvida alguma, ser reais, podemos, não obstante, estar certos de que não fazem parte do ser real, porquanto Deus, Verdade, é supremo, agora e para sempre. Nosso Pai-Mãe Deus nos fala hoje em dia, nas palavras de Isaías (44:8): "Não vos assombreis, nem temais; porventura desde então não to fiz ouvir, e não anunciei? porque vós sois as minhas testemunhas. Porventura há outro Deus fora de mim? Não, não há Rocha alguma mais, que eu conheça." Deus é a fonte de todo o bem; portanto o bem é imortal, indestrutível. Só o mal é que pode ser aniquilado. E é motivo de alegria saber que o mal, o oposto do Espírito, está sendo destruído.

Ninguém fica aflito se uma nota falsa tiver sido destruída ou queimada, porquanto nada se perdeu que tivesse qualquer valor real. A Ciência Cristã declara que nada do que é real jamais pode ser perdido; que o homem, o reflexo do Espírito, nunca pode ser separado de Deus, o bem; que o assim chamado universo material é apenas a falsificação, a representação errada da beleza, da grandiosidade e perfeição do universo do Amor—o único universo.

A habitação do Amor, no qual "vivemos, e nos movemos, e existimos", está intacta, é invulnerável, indestrutível. O falso conceito desaparecerá, mas o verdadeiro lar do homem é eterno. No verdadeiro ser não existe perda, nem separação, nem tristeza, nem doença, nem morte, mas, pelo contrário, bênçãos incomensuráveis, o bem infinito, harmonia perpétua, Vida ilimitada. O homem reside perpetuamente no Espírito, seguro, feliz, satisfeito, para sempre a salvo de todo perigo e dano.

A onipotência não está tolhida em face do ódio e dos crueis ataques da guerra; e o homem, a semelhança de Deus, jamais pode ser destruído. A Ciência Cristã, baseada nos ensinamentos do Mestre, revela o fato de que Deus é Vida, a única Vida. E desde que Deus é a Vida do homem, o homem é eterno, intacto, invencível. O homem espiritual—o único homem real—não é atingido pelos horrores da guerra, pelas devastações da doença, pela sombra da morte; êle é agora e eternamente sadio, feliz, semelhante a Deus. E isto pode ser demonstrado pela aplicação da Ciência Cristã na experiência humana.

Nem a distância nem o serviço militar, nem mesmo a falsa crença na morte pode jamais separar-nos daqueles que nos são caros; isto só parece acontecer quando aceitamos a falsa crença de separação como se fosse real. Estaremos nós acreditando que algum outro poder, alguma sugestão cruel, destrutiva, tal como a doença ou a guerra ou a carência é capaz de nos controlar, tornar-nos tristes, ou talvez ameace destruir-nos? Estaremos acreditando que essas aparências do mal podem usurpar a onipotência divina?

A Ciência Cristã insiste na onipotência, onipresença, e totalidade de Deus, Amor divino, Princípio perfeito. "Porventura há outro Deus fora de mim? Não, não há Rocha alguma mais, que eu conheça." Não há nenhum poder, nenhuma existência, nenhuma realidade fora d'Aquele que enche todo o espaço, que governa tudo e a todos sustenta. Reconheçamos um só Deus; abandonemos os falsos deuses do pecado, doença, mêdo, que se chegam para aterrorizar, enganar, privar-nos da herança que por direito nos cabe. E agora, é hoje que somos, em realidade, os filhos perfeitos de Deus, para sempre a salvo nos Seus braços que tudo envolvem. Não há, portanto, razão para mêdo; nenhum mal pode atingir nosso eu atual. Nem pecado, nem doença, guerra nem tristeza, separação nem morte, podem penetrar na atmosfera do Espírito, onde o homem reside.

Em *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) Mary Baker Eddy escreve (pg. 386): "Uma mensagem enviada por inadvertência, na qual se participa por engano a morte de uma pessôa amiga, ocasiona o mesmo pesar como se essa pessôa tivesse morrido. Pensais que vossa angústia seja ocasionada por essa perda. Uma outra mensagem, que corrige o engano, cura vossa mágua, e aprendeis que vosso sofrimento foi apenas o resultado de vossa crença. O mesmo se dá com tôda a tristeza, doença, e morte. Aprendereis, afinal, que não existe razão para o pesar, e a sabedoria divina será compreendida. É o êrro e não a Verdade que produz todo sofrimento na terra." Qualquer notícia de destruição, perda, tumulto ou perigo é sempre uma "mensagem inadvertida". Nunca é a verdade do ser, porque Deus não a conhece. É notícia de um falso sentido mortal que não pode dar testemunho verdadeiro.

Nada existe fora do Espírito infinito; portanto, o homem nunca pode estar fora do seu verdadeiro lar. Estamos sempre reunidos, eternamente inseparáveis, no Amor! A Ciência Cristã revela que o homem, o reflexo do Amor, é imutável, indestrutível, sempre presente; êle é incorpóreo, imortal. Nem bomba, nem fogo, nem nenhuma das assim chamadas fôrças materiais podem jamais destruir o homem ou o seu lar eterno. Não existem duas espécies de homens, uns espirituais e outros materiais. Existe apenas um homem, o homem da criação de Deus, a idéia espiritual da Mente divina. A Ciência Cristã mostra que o homem é composto de tôdas qualidades da Mente. A pureza, o amor, a sabedoria, a alegria, a saúde, a justiça—que são, tôdas elas, idéias espirituais e constituem a idéia composta, o homem—não podem ser bombardeadas ou mortas.

Aquele que a todos ama zela perpetuamente por Seus filhos. Êle nunca nos abandona. Coloquemos, pois, nossos entes queridos, nossas vidas,—oh sim!—tudo que é nosso aos cuidados infinitos d'Êle e confiemos n'Êle para que zele por tudo e por todos. Desta fórma demonstraremos que em verdade não há perda.

Informações sôbre as literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Again the Magic Carpet

OF COURSE, the dirt streets will be paved. The country roads will be straightened out, the hills cut down and the valleys filled in, to make good concrete highways for the automobiles. But the roads will still run in the same places, won't they? Roads follow topographical lines, and whatever else may have happened in twenty years, nobody will have run off with the hills around Walnut Grove. They didn't call that place Little Pittsburgh for nothing. It's partly those hills I want to see.

The hills, and the trees. And how dark it gets at night.

I want to see the Stone Arch, too. The creek which it crossed, the magic creek which took schoolboys, just ten minutes away from their books, and turned them into explorers and adventurers.

Near the Arch were the three hills that everybody said might be Indian mounds, if anyone ever had the energy to dig them open. Here were the hickory trees, the opulent maples and oaks, the giant sycamore by the ice-pond dam, and the unnumbered walnut trees from which the village took its name.

I want to see all that. The fox squirrels, spiraling furiously up and down the tree trunks and barking at each other. And the hundreds of gray birds that live in the brush and snap their bills, and fly out with a roar like little quail.

♪ ♪ ♪

Aletha says my notion won't work. "You know yourself it won't work," she insists. "Slightly told you that."

Slightly was a wise, untutored lineman I once knew, who set such store by his dreams and memories that he would do nothing to endanger them. For years he considered going to a circus, because he had enjoyed it so much when he was a boy. But he never did actually go, lest the charm be gone, and he might never again enjoy the pleasure of anticipation.

If I were as wise as Slightly, I would stay away from Walnut Grove. But the urge has been growing, lately. Each year I thought of it, lightly or seriously, and in the end pushed the idea aside. And twenty years have gone by. Twenty-three years.

"When an idea keeps coming back for over twenty years," I asked Aletha, "isn't it a sign there's something to it?"

"Nothing breaks quite so thoroughly," said she, "as illusions."

♪ ♪ ♪

I want to see the people again, too, back there. Dick Richardson, who stuttered and was inclined to be stout, whose father was mayor, Sunday School superintendent, county surveyor, and president of the Chamber of Commerce, all at once. Dick was the lad who got up all the bright ideas, euchered the rest of us into doing the work, and got away with the credit for the accomplishment.

Earl Schilbenfurth, the printer's son, who thought his father's business was called the Schilbenfurth Printing Co. Clarence Roberts, sober and intense, who didn't know much but was awfully certain of what he did know. Ike Mitchell, who bought Crackerjack whenever he had a nickel and never managed to eat it, because he gave it all away, even the prize.

I even want to see Dale Morgan, who used to make up wisecracks long in advance and then create the circumstances in which he could spring them.

Yes, even Dale. And the trees, and how dark it gets at night.

I want to look up Miss Lack, the schoolteacher who took all these unengaging boys and, year by year, labored to bring them along and make something better out of them. She liked boys because they knew about pulleys and axles and shafts, about farm wagons and rifles and maple sugar. And the boys liked her.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Lack liked certain girls, too. Not the tittery ones, but the ones who meant business. There was big Ellie Tietam, who could harness up a team and haul corn to the elevator, and did. Miss Lack rated her very high. She liked dainty Clara Bentham, who studied her books with white-hot concentration and asked questions with astonishing penetration. And there was a swarthy girl named Ida, who added a column with a scornful glance and a wave of her pencil. Miss Lack was fond of Ida.

Miss Lack taught what the school board ordered, and added seasoning of her own. She made us figure out why the frost lingered so long in one certain spot of the churchyard. She gave us the old one about the cannon firing straight up in the air. And the brakeman who walked south while his train moved north. She posed the problems at the beginning of the year and we argued about them until June. I want to see her again.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are some personal landmarks, too. On the north side of town, a little cottage. A store, where there used to be a parrot. Do you suppose it is possible—? No, of course not. Next to the school, a plain white house. And finally a third house, with a porch on two sides, fruit trees, and a potato patch in the back where the grosbeaks used to help with the gardening.

Get out the magic carpet, thin though the nap may be. I'm going. Slightly and Aletha won't like it, but I have to find out some things. And see some things. Some people, and the hills and trees of that little town, and how dark it gets there at night.

JOHN F. HAYES

Autumn on the Beach

The sea is an incredible blue,
Matching the sky;
Each wave bears a foaming crest
As it rolls by.

Stretching inland the dunes rise,
Inscrutable, strange;
The air is heady with hint of frost,
The leaves change,

Touched with flames of orange and red,
And a running fire
Of vivid gold, that is mounting up
Higher and higher.

Great black muscadines, heavy and sweet,
Hang from the vines;
Their warm, ripe fragrance tempts the bee
With honeyed designs.

Bare and beautiful, the beach
Is a lonely curve,
Lovely in its solitude
And white reserve.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

Flashes of Arizona

EVERY VISITOR, every tourist, zooming through this landscape will take away a few images, I don't care how fast he goes. Violet mountains gliding along the horizon like a fleet of battleships. The glowing embers of the stars in a tremendous stretch of night. Stars like Roman candles arrested and frozen in their bursting. Great dark clouds, splashes of milk-white luminousness, walking rain, red rain walking, shafts of intense sun through the blockades of vapor on the mountains. A Navajo riding his pony by a red butte. A dust storm swirling up a dry riverbed and starting overland. An abandoned farm where a dry farmer lost his fight with the country. . . . The white cyclamen of daybreak past a peak two hundred miles away.—From "Piñon Country," by HANIEL LONG. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

One Kind of Unrestricted Traveling

OCCASIONALLY somebody would start a "celestial traveling." Although there was no special ritual for its beginning, everyone recognized it the minute it started.

A typical "celestial traveling" would begin like this.

Glafira, mending a sock, would suddenly halt, and, looking at the hole, would say musingly:

"How strange! The hole is just like South America."

"South America?" Grisha would raise his head from his book. "They have summer there right now."

"Summer? It depends *where* . . . if nearer to the South Pole . . . " And Kostik would be busy with the map.

"Mamma! Why don't we ever go to South America?" Mushka would ask in a voice trembling with apprehension that she was not being given *all* the best in the world.

"How would we get visas?" All would speak now.

"That has been our mistake." Mme. Platova would poke her head out of the kitchen. "First we looked for the visas and then went where the visas said to go. We must *first choose the country*, the one which suits us well, and *then* try how grand we are at getting visas . . . " And she would disappear again.

"It all depends on luck." Glafira would say gaily. "We might go, and live there happily, having our own big house . . . "

"In my room," Galina would whisper almost inaudibly, "I should like to have white curtains and a pot of geraniums under the window . . . "

"I will build an electric engine," Kostik would say in a businesslike tone, "water, light, electric fan, refrigerator, radio."

"The radio must be in the farther part of the house"—Mme. Platova was again on the threshold. "Remember, Father *needs rest* . . . "

"Well," Father would say placidly, "sometimes . . . "

"But Father will *not* work," and Glafira would sound almost indignant. "No! He would take a drive in his carriage . . . and then rest . . . "

"Mamma, Mamma, what is the name of the horse? They never told *me* . . . " And tears would make Mushka's voice tremble.

"Valparaiso," Kostik would say in a basso.

"But I want a kitten," Mushka would cry.

"And I want a dog," Grisha would answer.

"You may have them, you may have them." Father would be all generosity.

"And also an ass . . . "

"Only not near my window . . . "

Mme. Platova would enter the room with a decisive step and say almost angrily:

"Stop it! There is nothing better than a cow in the family . . . a cow we buy first . . . "

In this family, Lida was to spend the six weeks of her visit to Harbin. — From "The Children," by NINA FEDOROVA. (Boston: Little Brown.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Opposition to 'Raiding' Social Security Funds ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

The Government is having check book troubles again—with its Social Security account.

An argument now going on between Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., has special significance to those opposed to the disability and hospital insurance President Roosevelt hopes to have Congress enact.

With so many men and women getting jobs, payrolls taxes are beginning to bring a lot more money into Uncle Sam's Social Security bank account than he ever counted on.

What shall he do with it?

Senator Vandenberg wants to keep the funds down at their source by canceling out the rise in Social Security taxes, due to take place automatically on Jan. 1, 1943. On that date the old-age insurance tax on workers and employers is scheduled to increase from one to two per cent each.

The Administration wants the increased funds to come in as scheduled, in order to pay off more war bills and dry up consumer purchasing power.

Not only that, the Administration is counting on getting a new and extra Social Security tax—five per cent—in order further to curtail consumer purchasing and at the same time introduce new types of coverage and benefits, long advocated by the Social Security Board. The Treasury's plan would bring the present total of two per cent on employer and employee to five per cent, in addition to unemployment insurance.

Senator Vandenberg argues that it is dishonest and disorderly to "raid" Social Security trust funds for purposes not directly related to Social Security benefits which pay roll tax payers presume they are buying for themselves with their assessments.

Actually, the Government has been spending Social Security funds for general running expenses for some time. In place of the money it spends, the Treasury puts into its old-age and survivors' insurance fund special bonds that the Treasury argues will be as good as the entire credit of the United States Government when they fall due.

This method of bookkeeping is open to added question now that the fund is becoming larger than was expected. Senator Vandenberg's figures show that the old-age trust fund at the end of the fiscal year 1942 was six times the total anticipated benefit payments during the next five years.

The Michigan Senator has already won the Senate Finance Committee over to his way of thinking. It voted last week to let the present one per cent tax rate on employer and employee continue through 1943.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau is fighting back. He is telling Congress that passage of the Vandenberg amendment would require substantial adjustment in the Government's plan for war financing and would mean an added $1,500,000,000 at loose in consumers' hands to increase inflation.

Senator Vandenberg says he, too, is in favor of controlling purchasing power but he wants it done through forced savings and compulsory war bond purchases.

Will this controversy endanger President Roosevelt's proposals for an expanded Social Security program made in his budget message last January? At that time he asked: increased coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance to cover agricultural workers, domestic servants, nonprofit institutions and other groups now exempt; disability payments, a Federal system of hospitalization and expansion of unemployment compensation into a uniform national system.

Because of the controversial nature of these proposals, Congress decided to consider them separately from the regular tax bill. They have been embodied in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D), "lame duck" Congressman from Massachusetts.

Disability payments under the Eliot bill would be for both temporary and permanent disability. The Government could also furnish "medical, surgical, institutional, rehabilitation, or other services to individuals if such services may aid in enabling such individuals to return to gainful work."

The Social Security system would also pay hospital bills, ranging from $3 to $6 a day for 30 days in accredited hospitals, but not for mental or nervous disease.

Government maternity benefits would be available to working mothers provided they comply with certain rules for prenatal care.

The President's Social Security proposals now have two strikes against them. As a step toward state medicine they will arouse considerable opposition. On top of that, Senator Vandenberg now questions the wisdom of trying to control inflation through the backhanded method of additional Social Security taxation.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

No 'Ghost Cities' ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

Among the folks in this writing business there must be today a number with very red faces. Assuming each was wholly sincere, those who in the past five or six years, in their books, and newspaper and magazine articles, predicted such things as "chaos" and "decay" for a number of our large American cities, must surely be embarrassed at the turn of events.

For there is no chaos, no decay.

Detroit, Cleveland, Akron, Kansas City, St. Louis, and a number of others, each stood out in the "critical" spotlight of some restive scribe. Everything up to revolution was prophesied. Black pictures were etched in with seeming relish. The words varied but the tune was the same. Business was stagnating. Breadlines were growing.

A reflection of national depression thinking? Yes, of course. There was plenty to inspire discouragement. It was perhaps not easy to look up over or through the clouds of gloom that settled on these communities.

But the fact is that it was only a cloud of gloom, not a permanent blight. It was an unpleasant but passing phase, not a sign of disintegration.

One thing that must be said though in favor of these "revelations" is that in many instances they indirectly served somewhat of a positive end. They united the peoples of these communities in protest. A new and enlivened civic consciousness was awakened in some instances. And out of this came unified effort at rehabilitation.

In so far as these articles thus served in the end the purpose of constructive criticism their authors will hold them justified. But that does not vindicate the charges, or prove the predictions true.

At any rate today Detroit, Cleveland, Akron, and the rest are boom towns of the first order. Every troublesome condition has been eliminated or corrected—unless we accept the Communist theory that capitalism is in itself the basic troublemaker. The business index is in every case not only far removed from the vicinity of that abyss into which it was supposedly about to jump, but is considerably above the normal point.

All due to the war? Well, maybe. At least the boom proportions of the business activity can be ascribed to the war. But there is much statistical evidence to support the claims that in every case improvement came before there was much of a hint of what the war would do to our industrial machine. As a matter of fact, a study by this writer in such places as Cleveland, back immediately following the appearance of the "decay" stories, showed that while much of the detail was true, the over-all picture, the conclusions, were quite inaccurate.

Things were bad, yes, but not destined for "chaos." Improvement came slowly, often, as has been said, as a result of a little local and independent "bootstrap pulling." Specific favorable development, such as a pick-up in retail trade in Cleveland could be traced to a specific local program, an ambitious plan of house-to-house canvassing.

The war boosted things along. In the case of some particular businesses it perhaps meant the difference between life and failure. But for these communities as units the improvement was merely proof of the soundness of the underlying social and economic structure and the unsoundness of the predictions which attacked not only conditions, but this very foundational structure.

This comment could not properly be concluded without citation of an incident in Akron. I had asked Mayor Harter just the other day what was the city's biggest problem today. I recalled that a few years back a writer in a wekly magazine had called Akron a "Ghost City." He replied that the city's biggest problem today is housing.

"We can't," he said slyly, "even find a room for that ghost."

To Change the Subject:

'A Garden Is a Lovesome Thing' ..... ***By Silence Buck Bellows***

Put a human being and a piece of ground together, and something is bound to happen. Sooner or later the man will stick something into the ground, if it is no more than his finger. After that he is lost.

When we took an apartment "on the ground floor in the back," we looked with interest on the land which we seemed to have acquired with it. What we saw was a narrow strip of presumably tillable soil alongside the porch; a larger area of somewhat discouraged and winter-worn sod, surrounded by really fine old apple trees; and a completely horrible clothespole, designed for the convenience of the upper-floor people, who attached their clothesreels thereto and periodically canopied the yard with garments of varying shape and hue. The pole boasted a ladder of cross pieces for the use of a hypothetical repair man, and a supporting cast of three huge props.

We toyed with the idea of a victory garden. But the apple trees gave overmuch shade and their ancient roots possessed the soil, which was, moreover, poor. It would be mistaken patriotism to waste the seed. But we felt it would harm no one if we experimented with a few flowers. We counted out change and went to the corner hardware store.

The array of seed packets amazed and allured us. Such color! Such names! And all the directions written out for you. The work was practically done beforehand.

We longed to take home a package of every variety represented. But we restrained ourselves. We modestly took a package of dwarf nasturtiums —mixed, please—and two of climbing nasturtiums; a package of blue morning glories; one of hollyhocks and one of sweet peas; and an astonishing, not to say alarming, thing called a kudzu vine, which was, according to the legend on the package, strongly recommended where "quick growth and dense shade are desired." The chatty packet further disclosed that this remarkable growth was often known as "Jack and the beanstalk," and had been known to attain a height of 40 feet in a single season.

We carried this purchase home gingerly, as if it had been dynamite, and planted the tiny and inoffensive looking seeds, with some trepidation, by our porch. We covered them with guilty haste, and looked sharply to see whether the ground had already swelled.

The dwarf nasturtiums we sowed all around the base of the horrible pole, and the morning glories at the foot of each prop, fondly imagining the complete obliteration of these offending items. The climbing nasturtiums we planted beside the perch —carefully avoiding the spot assigned to the explosive kudzu. And the hollyhocks were given a place at the back of the house, where, later in the season, they could peep in our sunroom windows in the morning. The sweet pea packet brazenly demanded a trench for its contents. So we dug one —based on pictures of World War I—and dropped the little soldiers into it.

Now it is autumn, and from my sunroom window I observe the horrible pole. It is still horrible, and the variegated wash still blooms above it. But the area around its base is not gaily bedight with nodding nasturtium blossoms. In fact, one has to look sharply to see the leaves. One vine clings to a string and looks superciliously down upon its lowly fellows. It is a climbing nasturtium that somehow got mixed in with the dwarfs and felt obliged to make something of itself. It trailed along the ground until we gave it a string, and then it went into competition with the pole. Tiring of the contest, it produced a blossom and called the incident closed.

No heavenly blue morning glories are to be seen covering the pole or its supporting props. The closest scrutiny reveals nothing but a six-inch vine, reclining unassumingly on the earth.

Under the sunroom windows are six hollyhock plants, each rising a full inch above the surface of the ground. I am told that we should have cultivated them with one of those fetching claw-like tools which the hardware man sells. Very likely. I am told that some sort of fertilizer would have helped. Undoubtedly. I am also told that these same hollyhocks will return faithfully next spring and every spring thereafter. And I dare to hope.

In a row beside the porch are 28 stakes, 28 strings, and 28 nasturtium plants, in various stages of ascension. At the lower end of the row there was, at one time, one yellow blossom.

Our neighbor was right—the sweet peas were sowed in too shady a spot. The less said about them the better.

And the kudzu—that dynamo of floral energy that was to provide us with dense shade and aspire to the upper windows—what of the kudzu? We do not know. We used to look for it every night and morning. If a horn honked or a pan rattled or an airplane droned, we jumped, thinking that kudzu was starting to grow. Sometimes, when the wind rose at night, we fancied we heard it rushing skyward. But never did it gladden our eyes. It may have got started the wrong way, and even now be drilling rapidly through the earth toward its native Orient. Or it may astonish us some day yet, and spring forth like Venus from the sea or Minerva from Jove's forehead. But we rather hope not—now that we have become reconciled and nonexpectant.

And what is the sum total of all this? Are we discouraged? On the contrary! We are going in for perennials. Come spring, we may even buy another kudzu vine.

United States Develops a 'Swing Shift' Society

Wright Aeronautical Corporation

The Small Hours Are Only Early Evening to an Increasing Host of War Workers in the Night Shifts

With plants operating 24 hours a day and people liking their recreation best when it comes soon after work, the old schedule of evening shows and dances followed by a night's sleep is no good for a lot of war workers. For example just after midnight, swarms of workmen pour out of the blacked-out plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, as seen at upper left. These are the "second shift" employees, to whom the stroke of 12 is the 5 o'clock whistle. After-midnight movies are a favorite diversion for these workers. At upper right they are lining up to buy tickets for the Saturday night show. Below, left, might be any ping-pong game, but this one is going on at an "owl party." In some centers the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have given after-midnight dances for "second shift" workers. In St. Louis a Lutheran church holds a 2 a. m. service, and in several cities the stores are open at certain odd hours to accommodate night workers. Below, right, the milkman on his early morning round is a familiar sight to second-shift workers going home after after-midnight recreation.

New aristocracy goes 'tin hat' as war plants work 24 hours a day and employees must attend church, shop and find acceptable recreation at unusual times and under emergency conditions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Swing shifts, the "tin-hat set," "night riders" and all-night bowling tournaments are among the social phenomena that have been born in America's new arsenal of democracy.

With war plants humming 24 hours a day, a new pattern of life is rapidly developing for men and women who work at night, sleep in the daytime and do their churchgoing, shopping and playing at all sorts of odd hours.

Churches, theaters and stores are doing their best to keep pace with the round-the-clock schedule of war plants, but with a shortage of help and other problems brought on by the war, they are not able to offer all the accommodations they would like.

Starting in the St. Louis area, where thousands of men and women work all night in aircraft factories and ordnance plants, the Lutheran Church has been pioneering in 2 a. m. church services for swing shift workers who get off about midnight.

Motion picture theaters in large defense areas have begun to advertise continuous early morning shows.

Many of the big department stores from coast to coast have inaugurated a 9 o'clock closing hour one day a week for the benefit of day shift workers who, working six or seven days a week, were never able to get downtown during regular shopping hours.

On Monday nights in Seattle, Wash., and Thursday nights in Washington, D. C., downtown streets take on almost a carnival appearance as shipyard and aircraft workers in the former and government clerks in the latter jostle each other on sidewalks crowded with businesslike shoppers.

Downtown Seattle on Monday nights is largely taken over by the "tin-hat set"—the men who work in the shipyards. Tin hats, worn in the yards to protect their heads from welders' sparks, are their insignia.

With war plants luring their women clerks and bookkeepers to higher-paying jobs, department stores have managed their night personnel problem by remaining closed the morning of the day they are open at night. Most of the stores are eager to get a share of the large pay checks defense workers are getting.

An exception is one large Midwest department store, which, approached by war workers on the question of staying open one night a week, replied:

"What's the use? Our stocks are low already. We are running out of lines too soon as it is."

Difference of opinion as to the wisdom of "wee small hour" recreation is also evident among war plant welfare chiefs.

"We'd rather they would go home to bed and use the time to sleep," says Miss Aileen Carmichael, welfare director at the Vega aircraft plant in Burbank, Calif.

"They have to have their recreation sometime and right after work is the time most people prefer," replied Dr. Margaret S. Nelson, of the De Soto bomber factory in Detroit, Mich.

St. Louis has probably gone as far in night life for war workers as any city in the country to date. At the Curtiss-Wright plant there, members of the "green" or second shift have formed organizations known as the "night owlettes" and the "night riders" which have their own social programs in the early morning hours. A 3 a. m. picnic, with a sunrise as a special feature, is taken as a matter of course by the people of St. Louis nowadays. The "night riders" do their horseback riding before dawn.

Incidentally, the term "swing shift" is still a matter of debate across the country. Many plants call their second shift the "swing shift" and their third, the "graveyard shift." This is especially true in the aircraft factories of Southern California.

Officials of the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle recently looked into the origin of the "swing shift." From 10 different war industries in the neighborhood, they received 10 different answers. Some said it had something to do with swing dances. One said it originated in the oil fields, another in the shipyards, and a third in the railroads.

Most likely explanation accepted by Boeing—and this would mean that California's use is wrong—was this:

"A real swing shift is a fourth shift in a company that is working three other shifts, five days a week, but is keeping the business going seven days. The swing shift, then, would work two days on day hours, two days relieving the second shift and two days finishing the week for the graveyard shift."

Favorite sport of war plant workers both male and female is bowling. Enormous bowling palaces have sprung up in the neighborhood of war plants from coast to coast. There you can find a tournament in progress at almost any hour.

War workers say there are several reasons why bowling has become the No. 1 sport of America's arsenal of democracy. Equipment is available regardless of season. Players of any age can participate. Changes to elaborate sports outfits are unnecessary. The sport is relatively inexpensive. Little use of automobile tires in involved.

Night-shift workers have one big problem they are complaining about in many places—radios that blare forth during the day when they are trying to sleep. City ordnances may have to deal with that problem if the swing shifter and graveyard shifter are to be treated with the consideration that their war contribution deserves.

Cricket Reflects Unhurried Restraint of English Character

By Barbara Ellis Browne

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

I went to see our village cricket match one Sunday recently and for the first time after several rather desultory attempts, I began to enjoy it.

Cricket and baseball are both offshoots of the 18th-century game of Rounders. But while baseball shot off in one direction, cricket strolled in another. And if the impression you get of cricket is of meticulously white-flanneled figures standing and moving about in a game that seems never to get started or to do anything after it does—the answer is that you're not in tune with it.

The secret of enjoying cricket is to relax almost to the point of dozing off, then open one eye, and, remaining in this leisurely state, allow your awareness to dwell unhurriedly, unexcitedly, upon whatever slight movement may be in process of being carried out upon the field. Hurry, flurry, excitement will blind you to the subtleties of batting and bowling in cricket and it is in relishing these subtleties in which those who are "keen on cricket" delight.

The American cousin, baseball, is just about the opposite. For this you must shift into high gear, put your fingers in your ears and "step on it."

Baseball—Who doesn't know the picture that word conjures? Crowded bleachers, excitement, skill, "peanuts and popcorn," organized cheering, unorganized, whole-hearted yelling, speed, thrill, "ice-cold soda water," more excitement, more peanuts, plus ice cream, and somebody sliding into base and spiking the baseman if necessary in order to do so, in a cloud of convenient dust. The native love of noise and excitement, plus a more than playfully belligerent attitude indoctrinated into the players, has metamorphosed the simple 18th century game of "Rounders" which was played on the village green, into an unrecognizable offspring.

The game had already begun the other day when I arrived at the big field behind the village. So I skirted the "oval," or turfed part where the match is played between the wickets. At the far side, I sat down on the grass under a shady tree with my back to the light.

The white-flannel-clad players were moving about the lawn in the measured ritual of the game, and their athletically slim figures gave scale to the great trees on the edges of the field and to the blue distance. Surely that fielder near by is our "fishmonger," I thought, and the bowler looks like the young naval officer home on leave who lives in the lovely old house up the road.

Goodness! Who is that batting? I believe it's our bread boy, and there are two men who take the same train up that we do each morning, one of them elderly but very spry, wearing the white linen coat and felt hat of an umpire. Further along the grass in the rim of shade, a mother with two young children, a spaniel, and a picnic basket, was installed for the afternoon knitting. Off to the right, facing the playing field, was the little "Pavilion" (the shed or clubhouse is always called that), with a couple of rows of people sitting in low deck chairs in front of it. They all had tea baskets, and were reading, knitting, talking.

Ha! The batsman is "out" and walking slowly back to the Pavilion, and the new batsman waited until he was off the scene before coming out of the Pavilion, and walking, if anything, even more slowly, toward the players, who used this interval, whenever it occurred, to lie down flat on their backs on the green turf and meditate as they gazed skyward. This didn't trouble the spectators, who are usually the families and friends of the players, because it gives them a chance for a moment of uneventful quiet, which they seem to prefer to "letting off steam." In fact, one of the characteristic things about cricket might be said to be the time it gives one to think.

So I thought. I thought of all the hundreds of English villages where men on leave and men still at home were playing cricket on the green this Sunday afternoon—as they do each Sunday afternoon through the summer.

When an Englishman puts on white flannels, rolls up his sleeves, and takes up a cricket bat or ball, be he butcher, baker, or candlestick maker, nobleman, commoner, or King, cricket and cricketer merge into one.

And now the new batsman has arrived in their midst. The players arise and resume the game. Not a single gesture or moment of it is hurried.

Never, under any circumstances, I noticed, was there any hurry because, of course, the game goes on through all eternity. Of course, if some exquisite harmony of play ever stirred the onlookers to the point of a spattering of lukewarm handclaps, the batsman acknowledged them by touching his cap. And there was just one moment when a little well-modulated hurry was permissible. That was when the batsman had made a big score. In that case he hurried—modestly —into the Pavilion. I heard an interesting story about a man who tried to "pep up" cricket. He was an Australian named Harold Larwood and the thing he tried to start was called "body-bowling," or aiming the ball at the batsman instead of at the wicket.

"There was a terrific crisis," one expert on cricket remarked, "It nearly broke up the Empire. It was much worse than the Japanese advance."

At last I fully saw why cricket is considered the symbol and essence of English character. The traits it requires and fosters are the traits they most admire—self-restraint and discipline, democratic teamfork, poise, balance, patience, modesty, deliberation, and—funnily enough although I've shown you how it fits even into a ball game—meditation.

Southworth's Attitude Indicates Yankees Just Another Ball Club to Cards

St. Louis Boss Disturbed But Not About His Rivals

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30—When newspapermen from all sections of the country rolled into the Mound City last night and this morning for the start of this 1942 World Series, they found Manager Billy Southworth of the Cardinals a very disturbed gentleman. But not about the Cardinals.

"I wish the fans would go after tickets through regular channels and give my ball players some peace," Billy was heard to say on several occasions. "We got only 10 apiece and that's not even enough for our families and relatives. But they've been running my boys ragged."

As this overcrowded city waited for its first big classic since 1934, when Frankie Frisch's Redbirds tangled with the Tigers, it seemed to us that Southworth's concern about tickets was a tip on the attitude of these current National League champions. The Yankees to them are just another ball club, no different mechanically than the six they marched through to catch and pass the Dodgers in the final two months of the regular season.

Boys Didn't Tighten

"You never saw the boys tighten up in that stretch drive," Billy Southworth told writers early today. "No, sir. They beat out Brooklyn by taking each game as it came along. They didn't break up furniture in the clubhouse when they won and they didn't grieve over defeats. They didn't measure the gap ahead of them. They just took each ball game, played to win, and got a lot of fun out of it. That's the way they are going against the Yankees."

Coming West on the train yesterday, the Yankees had little to say about the Cardinals. But they were the same confident bunch, with a few new faces added, which have made Joe McCarthy the games most successful manager in recent years.

All Confident

As Charley Keller said: "What is there to say? Naturally we're all confident. We'll take them on and we'll beat them. We like to do our talking with our bats."

Around the lobbies of the Chase and Jefferson Hotels, where a majority of the writers are staying, there seemed to be top-heavy support for the Yankees, chiefly because, as the bellhop said: "They can clout that apple."

In the second and final game at Sportsmans Park this trip the Cardinals tomorrow send young Johnny Beazley, right-hander and winner of 21 regular season games, against big Tiny Bonham, who annexed a similar number of triumphs for the American League titleholders. Southworth nominated Beazley to make his first series start in the home park, feeling that the boy might have a tendency to crack before a packed Yankee Stadium crowd in the New York opener on Saturday.

At Full Strength

Last minute reports had both clubs going into the series at full strength. First Baseman Johnny Hopp and Captain and Center Fielder Terry Moore were in the St. Louis line-up. However, Moore admitted to a scribe last night that he might not be able to go right through the series. The loss of Terry would be a damaging blow to the Cards.

Neither Manager would discuss his pitching beyond the second game. Southworth did say, though, that he would keep the same hurlers in the bull pen against the Yankees that he had there during the season. This means Howard Krist and Howard Pollett, left-handers, and Harry Gumbert and Murry Dickson, right-handers, will do the relief work, with Ernie White and Max Lanier the other possible starters.

Starting Line-Ups

New York	St. Louis
Rizzuto, ss (.284)	Brown, 3b (.256)
Rolfe, 3b (.321)	Moore, cf (.285)
Columbus, rf (.309)	Slaughter, rf (.317)
Di Maggio, cf (.304)	Musial, lf (.314)
Keller, lf (.329)	W. Cooper, c (.282)
Gordon, 2b (.276)	Hopp, 1b (.295)
Dickey, c (.297)	Kurowski, 2b (.259)
Mancuso, 1b (.255)	Marion, ss (.278)
Ruffing p (14-7)	M. Cooper, p (21-7)

Umpires—Magerkurth and Barr (NL); Pinelli and Hubbard (AL). Alternates—Dunn (NL) and Basil (AL). (Assignments not yet announced.)

St. Louis lacks the boisterous World Series attitude that prevailed in Brooklyn a year ago but home town folk are nevertheless well aware that all streets lead to Sportsmans Park. About 34,000 can be jammed into this park and one can tell by the demand for tickets that at least twice that number would like to be there as Mort Cooper faced Red Ruffing this afternoon.

Everywhere you heard critics and officials emphasize the importance of big Mort Cooper. It was generally agreed that if he could beat the Yanks, this was destined to be one of the best series in years. But if he couldn't, well it probably would be a typical Yankee series. Short and one-sided.

Terriers Announce Coaching Changes

With the departure of Lieut. (j. g.) Win Marling for duty at Fort Schuyler expected in October, Boston University announces several changes in the Terrier coaching situation. Taking Marling's place as varsity track coach will be Mel Collard, present basketball and baseball mentor, who will now drop his baseball duties. Appointed to supervise the diamond hopefuls in Russ Peterson, assistant football coach and former Director of Athletics at American International College in Springfield.

Army Interferes With Ott's Trip

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—Mel Ott, Manager of the New York Giants, started for the World Series by plane but Press Headquarters was informed today he had reached only Dayton, Ohio, where the Army had stepped in and requisitioned his seat.

When last heard from Master Melvin, one of the great players in National League history, was uncertain whether to try to make some other connections for St. Louis, return to New York for the games there, or go to his home in New Orleans.

Old College Grid Scenes Are Changed

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not without some regret that one watches college football this season. Things are happening strange to the smug, conservative college field. And more is likely to happen before the end—and with the end, what about the future?

Even one year ago today the college faculty would have thrown hands aloft in horror at what happened in the Harvard Stadium last Saturday. Imagine paid football players, already graduated from collegiate ranks facing representatives of John Harvard, within the confines of the traditional ivy-clad Stadium! And what is more, imagine boys playing on the Harvard team who were not even acquainted with the schcolastic teachers or study hall?

Freshmen Used

Picture the veteran football coach, Dick Harlow, starting a line-up with only two seniors, five juniors and four sophomores. And using four freshmen before the completion of the game! It may be no part of the war effort, but it took a war to do it. Similar radical changes took place on many of the other college fields also.

This Saturday the collegiate football picture, so far as the Stadium is concerned, returns to a more normal picture. At least the invading team, Pennsylvania, is a college football team. That however, is about the only difference from last Saturday because Penn, like the Pre-Flight cadets team, is a power house.

A new innovation which may take a prominent place in the college gridiron activities is a proposal from the Treasury Department. This proposes the footballs used in the game be autographed by the team captains and auctioned to the highest bidder for War Savings Bonds.

For Compensation

If this plan were adopted at the Stadium Saturday, and Harvard should win the ball game, it would be a real sacrifice to Don Forte, the Crimson captain. Last year the Penn eleven trounced Harvard, 19 to 0, in the season opener at Philadelphia, and Forte would like to take the winning ball this time as compensation.

According to pre-game statistics, there is little likelihood of Harvard winning. The Penn team arrives with practically a veteran eleven and its defeat last Saturday, 14 to 6, from the Georgia Pre-Flight school was to be expected.

Regulars Ready

Early indications this week were that Len Cummings and George Hibbard, starting right end and left tackle against Chapel Hill, would not be available against Penn. This is not a certainty now since both were on the field at practice yesterday and indicate that they will be ready.

That was a veteran team that went down before Penn last year while this club Saturday will be generally heavier, but hardly experienced enough to cope with the visitors. This week Coach Dick Harlow has stressed more speed, forward pass defense, and possible replacement material.

Cardinal Farm Takes Little World Series

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds—winners of the 1942 Little World Series—reign for another year as nominal monarchs of two of baseball's highest caliber minor leagues.

The American Association club, a farm of the pennant-winning St. Louis Cardinals, captured its second-straight junior series last night by defeating the International League Syracuse Chiefs, 4-2.

The victory gave Manager Eddie Dyer's club, which finished third behind Kansas City and Milwaukee in the regular season standings, the series 4 games to 1. They battled their way through 16 play-off games to victory and a series "pot" of $5,356.75.

The western team's triumph gave the American Association a 14-11 edge in the annual post-season series dating back to 1904. The Red Birds last year walloped Montreal for the title.

Cotton Bowl Game To Be Held Jan. 1

DALLAS, Sept. 30 (AP)—There will be a Cotton Bowl football game Jan. 1.

Directors of the Cotton Bowl Association met yesterday and decided there are enough fans near Dallas to keep the game alive even if gasoline rationing maroons more distant customers.

They left to the Executive Committee a decision on whether the Southwestern Conference would meet a collegate foe or a service eleven.

Harper to Be Director

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Sept. 30 (AP)—Maurice Lee Harper a center for the Philadelphia Eagles and the Pittsburgh Steelers in the National Professional Football League, becomes a private in the Army today. He will be Physical Education Director for the advanced bombardier school here.

Old Reliable —By Pap'

Red RUFFING
– THE VETERAN YANKEE HURLER IS WORKING ON HIS 18TH SEASON
HERE WE GO AGAIN
HE HAD 244 VICTORIES TO HIS CREDIT WHEN THE CURRENT SEASON STARTED
AM I LATE AGAIN?
RUFFING GENERALLY DELAYS SIGNING IN THE SPRING TO AVOID THE LONG TRAINING GRIND
PAP'

Wide World Features

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Some Vital Statistics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30—To one who revels in baseball statistics, this is more than just another World Series to the St. Louis Cardinals. As they went against the New York Yankees here at Sportsman's Park this afternoon, the popular Redbirds were aware of the interesting fact that in the history of these October clashes, St. Louis clubs have emerged victorious three times and that the town needs only one more triumph to equal the Giants' all-time National League high of four.

Furthermore, Yankee and Cardinal teams have come together twice in series play, with one win for each side. A Southworth win during the next week or 10 days would, therefore, break the tie and add considerable prestige to the Mound City as a baseball stronghold. No club has been able to get an edge on these Yanks since World Series play began back at the turn of the century.

Nine for Yanks

The big series, of course, is an old and familiar story to the Yankees. This is their 13th in the most recent 22 years, a record which stands yards above that of any other organization a tribute to Ed Barrow and, in recent years, to Joe McCarthy. Nine times the Yankees have cornered the world championship by overpowering their National League rivals. The Red Sox and Athletics, each with five world crowns, come the closest to the New York club.

Boston, incidentally, has something on the rest of the country in this baseball business. Neither the Red Sox nor Braves have ever lost a World Series. Since the beginning of these October classics, the Braves have reached once and triumphed once—in 1914 over the supposedly superior Athletics—one of Connie Mack's greatest machines. Four in a row was the tally. The Red Sox have been in five and won them all.

McCarthy First

By winning this one, Joe McCarthy can take a tighter grip on his all-time managerial crown. The Yankee skipper already has six victories in World Series competition, and were all picked up in the comparatively short space of 10 years. Connie Mack has won eight pennants with the A's, yet has absorbed three October defeats. By the end of next year McCarthy may be up to Mack in the race for pennants. Connie's chances of finishing first in the near future appear rather slim, to put it mildly.

Little Miller Huggins, who ran Yankee machines when Ruth, Gehrig, Pennock and the rest of the big names of that era were flourishing, won half a dozen flags, but failed three times when he got into the big series. John McGraw, an institution in the National Leaue, nailed nine pennants to the mast, yet was beaten six times when up against American League opponents. Southworth is a newcomer to the World Series piloting ranks, but those close to him insist that he will do all right. Ask the Dodgers.

Results Distant

However, the so-called vital statistics were of minor importance as the Cards and Yanks clashed today in the 1942 series opener. With the opponents apparently as evenly matched as any two classic rivals in recent years, a solution to the aforementioned statistical questions seemed very distant. It was probable that six or seven games might be necessary before either McCarthy or Southworth stands alone at the top of the heap.

Although admittedly facts such as these usually have little bearing on the final outcome, it is nevertheless interesting to recall that both the Cardinals and Yankees have been exceptional home clubs this season. One observer following the New York club called it the leading home nine in the modern history of the American League.

A search of the files revealed that McCarthy this year compiled the second best home record in the 40-year history of the organization. The Senators and White Sox were able to win only one game apiece in Yankee Stadium this season. The A's won two, the Inidans the same number, the Browns three, the Tigers four and the Red Sox six. That makes a mere 19 setbacks for the American League champs on their home lot. Against this total were 58 victories. The Cardinals were just as effective at Sportsman's Park—slightly better, as a matter of fact. They dropped only 17 there.

Minor Leagues

Results Sept. 29
By the Associated Press

Little World Series
Columbus (American Association) 4, Syracuse (International League) 2 (Columbus won, four games to one).

Dixie Series
Shreveport (Texas League) 4, Nashville (Southern Association) 2 (Shreveport leading, two games to one).

Pacific Coast Final Playoff
Seattle 2, Los Angeles 1 (Seattle leads, one game to none).

Red Ruffing started the New York Yankees off on the right foot with a three-hit shut-out over Washington in the season's curtain raiser and followed it up with a triumph over Connie Mack's Athletics to raise his total of major league victories to 246 and hoped to do the same against the Cardinals today. Big Red has been toiling in the big show for 18 seasons.

Ruffing is an amazing example of durability. He has passed his peak and is no longer the pitcher he was from 1935 through 1939 when he won 82 games for the Yankees and turned in 20 or more victories four years running, but he is a mighty useful gent to have around. Last season he won 15 games and then added another triumph in the opening game of the World Series against Brooklyn.

Each spring Red is on the slow side when it comes to signing up. He is a shrewd bargainer and knows his real value. This spring he reported just three weeks before the season was to open. He had been doing some light training with the Athletics in California and was ready for a turn on the mound in the exhibition games.

Suspended a Year

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 30 (AP)—W. G. Bramham, President of minor-league baseball, announced yesterday the suspension of Ben Chapman, Manager of Richmond of the Piedmont League, for 12 months for attacking Umpire I. H. Case during a Richmond-Portsmouth post-season game the night of Sept. 16. The suspension dates from Sept. 17.

President Ralph Daughton of the league saw the incident from the stands and fined Chapman $100 and suspended him for 30 days, meanwhile referring the case to Bramham.

High-Flying Eagle

Associated Press

Tackle Gil Bouley

Great things are expected of Gil Bouley, veteran Boston College tackle, this fall. The Jewett City, Conn., star was outstanding as a sophomore a year ago and he is looked for to improve his status into a national ranking in the 1942 season. B. C. opens with West Virginia at Fenway Park Saturday.

All-Americas on B. C. Squad Not Good News to Myers Now

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When a football coach has a couple of potential All-Americans on his squad, he should be a pretty happy fellow. But Denny Myers of Boston College isn't too sure whether he is happy about the situation or not.

"I guess I'm the only coach in the country who has two All-Americas on his team before the season opens," he says, "I think I would rather have them on the team when the season ends."

All of which means that the taciturn Mr. Myers is aiming at keeping overconfidence down, a factor which was too much up a year ago when he took over after the eminently successful Frank Leahy, now of Notre Dame. Losses to Tulane and Clemson in the first two major games a year ago were events which are not going to be repeated this season, he hopes, even though his first-year record of seven and three is nothing to be ashamed of.

Two Players

The two Boston College players who have been getting such terrific pre-season build-ups are Gil Bouley, tackle, and Freddie Naumetz, center. Bouley is the lineman who was heralded even as a sophomore last year, when, despite a few mistakes, he was still one of the best tackles on the field in every game in which he appeared. Naumetz, co-captain this season and former understudy to the huge Chet Gladchuk, may turn out to be the best center in the country, a prophecy which even Myers himself is quick to admit.

These two standouts are two of the Eagles' veteran nucleus of seven regulars upon whom Denny is going to rely heavily. Some of them who helped B. C. to victory over Tennessee in the Sugar Bowl game of Jan. 1, 1941, are still with the squad, and though there may be no Sugar Bowl trip in the offing, they will play as though there were.

Sugar Bowl Veterans

Sugar Bowl veterans include Naumetz, who played end that season; Don Currivan, Joe Repko, Mickey Connolly, and Mike Holovak, all seniors. Juniors Charlie Furbush, Eddie Doherty, Gil Bouley, and Patsy Darone and Senior Rocco Canale have all retained their first-team status, while John Killelea, fleet back, will probably be the only sophomore to break into the starting line-up against West Virginia at Fenway Park Saturday.

By positions this means that Furbush and Currivan will be ends, Bouley and Rekpo at tackle, Canale and Darone at guard, Naumetz at center, Doherty at quarterback, Killelea and Holovak at half back, and Connolly at fullback. There is a possibility, however, that Angelo Sisti may be in tackle in place of Repko.

Reserves Disappointing

Just as pleased as Denny is about his first team is he disappointed in his reserves. While the starting line-up stacks up favorably with that of a year ago, the replacements do not. Hurt no little are the Eagles by the fact that 17 undergraduates who would have been on this fall's squad have gone into service, plus the loss of 10 seniors through graduation. Regulars lost via the diploma route were Frank Maznicki, Al Morro, Ed Zabilski, and Ted Williams, plus such talented operatives as Butch Kissell, Bob Jauron, Henry Woronicz, Terry Geogeghan, Steve Levanitis, and Leo Strumski.

The Eagles are looking forward with interest to the West Virginia clash, especially so after remembering the only other meeting of the teams in which the southerners won 20-0 in 1925. In addition Scout Harry Marr has characterized them as a veteran outfit, with an attack that includes the single wing, T formation, and spread.

Probably B. C. will turn out to be pretty nearly an ironman eleven. Any rest the regulars get will be after they have run up a big score. Denny, incidentally, is hoping they rest often.

Series Bleacher Sideshow

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—Choice positions in the lines outside bleacher entrances at Sportsman's Park were selling for $10 and $15 each half an hour before the gates opened at 7:30 a. m. (CWT) for the first World Series game.

First Inside was Art (Happy) Felsch of Milwaukee, Wis., who had been camping outside the gate since yesterday afternoon.

The youngest person in the waiting army was Theresa Rose Bastean, four years old, of Quincy, Ill., who arrived at 6:30 a. m. with her mother, Mrs. Helen Bastean, and her sister, Lazzetta, 16.

A dozen 'teen age boys slept in blankets on the sidewalk most of the night. They got $1.50 each for holding places for fans.

By 10 o'clock most of the standing room in the park also was taken.

Several hours before game time the loudspeakers gave forth with their first testing blast. The announcer inquired of the bleacherites what they thought of the Yankees. They booed for five minutes.

Five farm boys from North Central Kansas were among the first fortunate persons to find bleacher seats. Right behind them came James L. Bailey, of Denver, Colo.

Many of the men and women who stood in line all night waiting for bleacher tickets said they had never seen a World Series game; some had never been in a big-league ball park.

Second in line was John Colehaur, of Mount Carroll, Ill., a sawmill worker. Then came the Rev. Sloan Jobe, who identified himself as a Methodist minister from Fayetteville, Tenn., who had been waiting since Tuesday morning.

Police kept a sharp lookout to prevent persons waiting in line from slipping their friends in front of them.

Sports Around the Hub

Trail of Athletes to Service

Athletes continue to be prominent in releases from service headquarters as the nation's armed forces increase day by day. Leaving Boston yesterday for training as specialists in the Navy's Physical Fitness Program were 29 recruits, among whom were five well-known local athletes, while sworn into the Marines were two former Boston College stars.

The Navy men, who will come under Commander Gene Tunney, include George Radulski of Reading, captain of last fall's B. U. football eleven; his teammate Jim Sullivan of Jamaica Plain; Johnny Semple, noted Marathoner; Paddy Creedon of Brockton, 1929 B. C. football captain and former Red Sox player; and Bob McNamara of Dedham, former Wellesley High football coach. The Marine recruits were Leo Strumski of Canton, who played with the Eagles in both the Cotton and Sugar Bowls, and Frank Zeimetz of Belmont, star Eagle trackman. The two enlisted as privates, first class, and now await orders to attend officers' candidates school at Quantico, Va., for 10 weeks of basic training.

Eddie Powers, former coach of the Boston Tigers and Bruin Cubs and more lately coach of the Syracuse, N. Y., hockey club which won the International-American League title three years ago, has been signed as coach of the New Haven Eagles for this winter. Powers, who succeeds Earl Robinson of Montreal, has been assisting Conn Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs as scout and tutor of new players.

Coach Walt Holmer of Boston University polished up his aerials for Saturday's game with Syracuse yesterday, and Coach Ossie Solem of Syracuse countered by holding a protracted passing defense drill. Looks almost like long-distance collusion. The Terriers leave Friday noon by train and all together—they hope.

Coach Ank Scanlon of Holy Cross appears to be having a rough road to hoe in his first season at Worcester. After being beaten by Dartmouth, Ank now faces Duquesne, a team that hasn't had the losing habit often in the last three years. Scanlon yesterday made two changes in his line-up which he hopes will help the Crusaders Saturday, replacing Mel Downey at right tackle with Broni Macy, a regular last year, and putting Andy Natowich, who had been injured, back at fullback. The fact that Halfback Johnny Grigas is kept from practice by late classes has proved no help.

Briefs: Bill Hutchinson, former Dartmouth back, has signed with the New York Giants and will report for his new grid togs immediately . . . Willard Marshall of the New York baseball Giants is now a Marine. The only rookie on this year's National League All-Star team, Marshall enlisted just before the major league season ended and reported yesterday . . . Princeton's varsity beat the junior varsity by four touchdowns yesterday, with Fullbacks Bob Sandbach and George Franke starring. Sandbach conrtibuted two runs of 70 and 60 yards, the latter on a punt return . . . The Holy Cross game past, Coach Tuss McLaughry of Dartmouth is now concentrating on his freshman replacements, substitutes being what he needs the "mostest of the fastest" right now.

Attendance Drops

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A total of 817,112 fans watched Philadelphia's two last-place baseball clubs, the Phils and the Athletics, in action at Shibe Park this year.

The National League Phils' crowds totaled 277,074; the American League A's, 540,038. Attendance in 1941 was 280,380 for the Phils and 641,629 for the Athletics.

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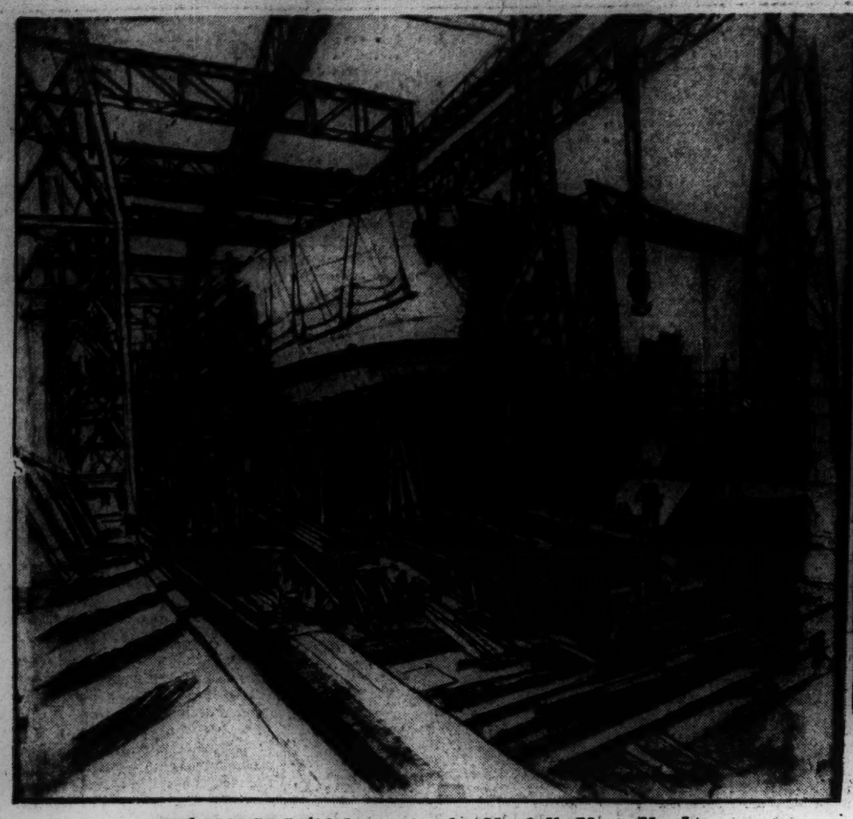
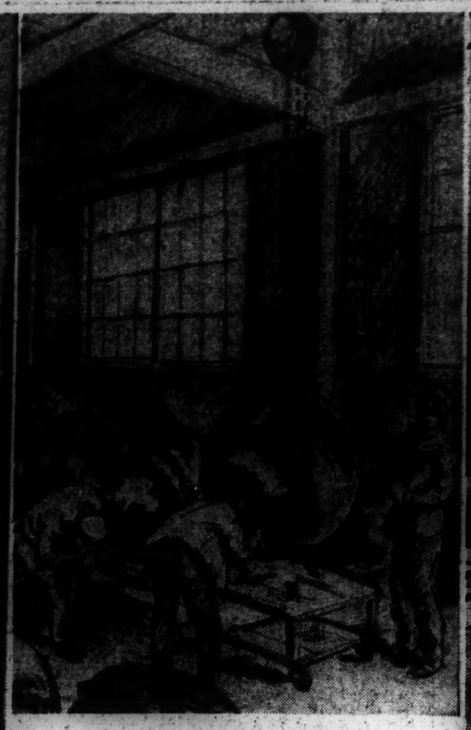
Civilian Artist Portrays American Naval Activity Along Atlantic Coast

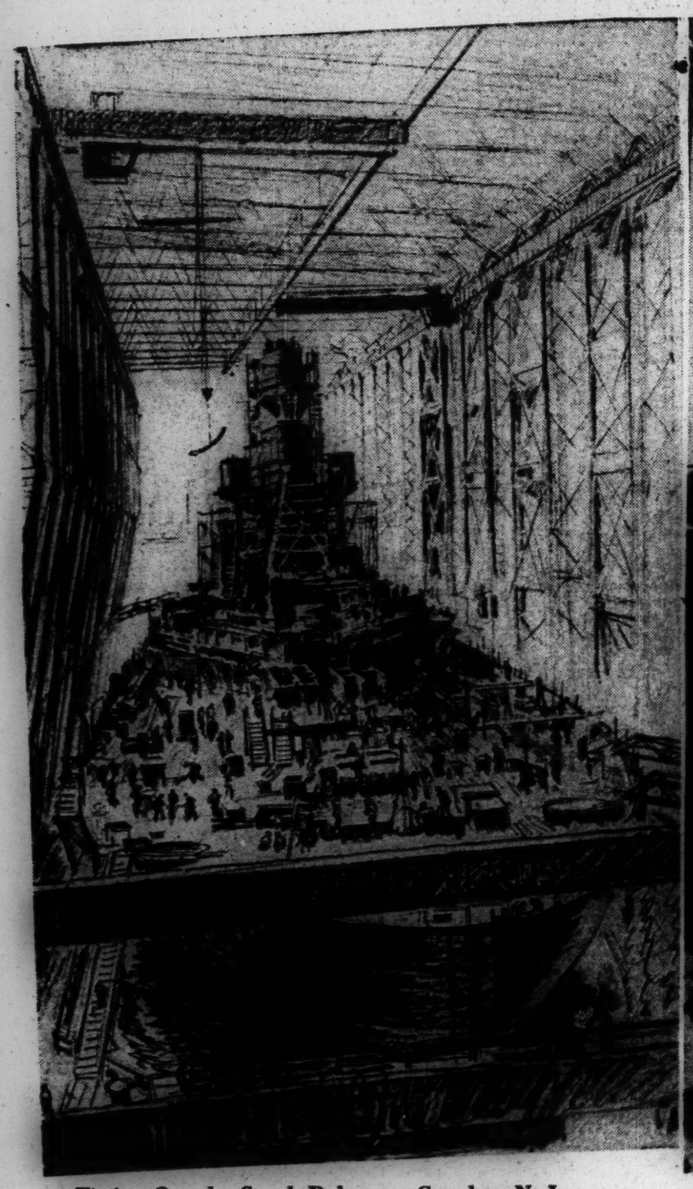


The U. S. S. Alabama in the Norfolk Navy Yard



A Naval Mine Depot

Blimps Fill the Air Station Hangar at Lakehurst, N. J.

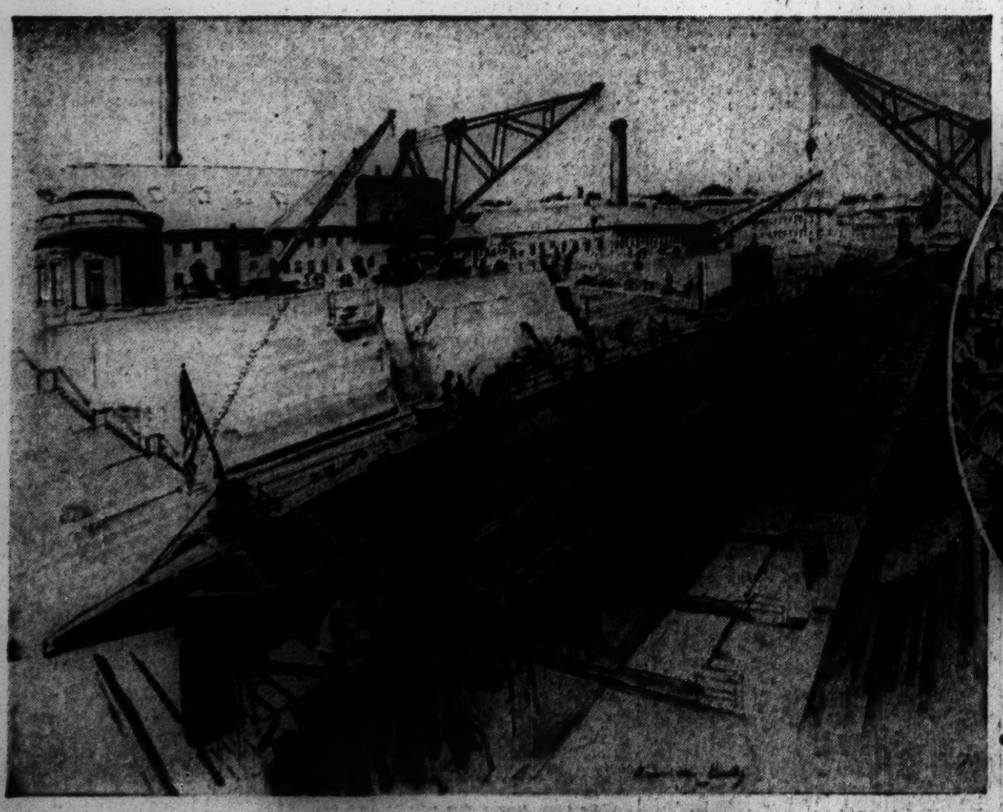


Fitting Out the South Dakota at Camden, N. J.

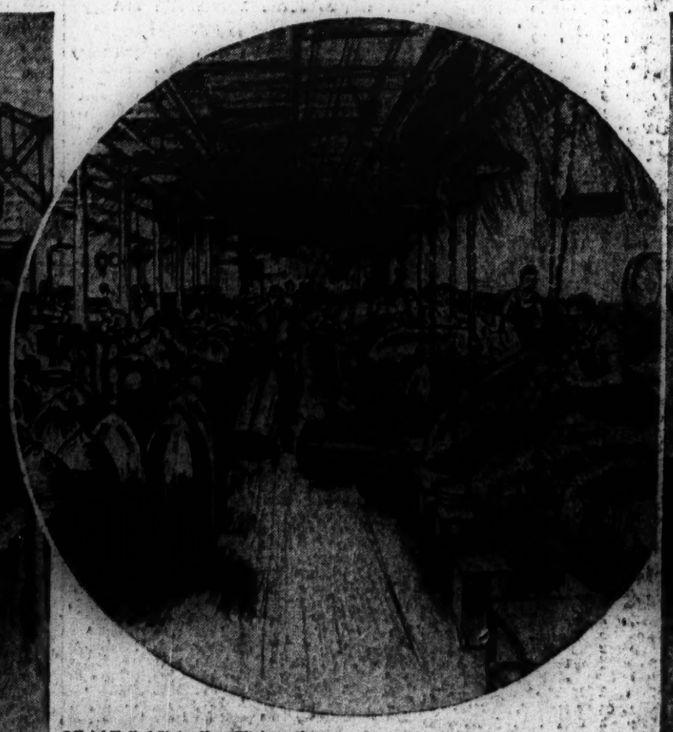
The Aircraft Carrier Hornet Stands Up Impressively

Interior of the Gondola of a Naval Blimp

The pictures on this page are photographic reproductions of the drawings featured at a special exhibition of sketches and water colors of naval activities given early this year at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. The series was prepared under special Navy Department authorization by Vernon Howe Bailey, civilian artist. Mr. Bailey visited naval shore establishments along the Atlantic Coast from Bath, Maine, to Norfolk, Va.



The U. S. Submarine Barracuda in Drydock



Official United States Navy Photograph

At the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.
Manufacturing War Heads

The British Battleship the Duke of York

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	426,830
1942 volume to date	76,653,701
1941 volume to date	105,501,440

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP) — Buying interest was slack in today's stock market and most leaders drifted fractionally lower.

A fair number of issues displayed resistance in the early proceedings and certain specialties carried advances into the final hour. Near the finish, however, declines were in a considerable majority.

Transfers were approximately 350,000 shares for the full session.

Decrease in activity from the relatively large average volumes of recent days was attributed by brokers partly to the withdrawal of numerous market followers pending a showdown on the farm bloc-administration differences on the anti-inflation bill.

Brokers' customers eagerly awaited Hitler's Berlin speech but the first abstracts, coming in the late proceedings, had little effect on the market trends, being taken as pale repetitions of old victory claims still far from realization.

Laclede Gas preferred attracted lively bidding and picked up about 5 points at the best, while the common slid off 2 or so. Davison Chemical tacked on a major fraction on a good turnover and American Airlines had a modest rise.

In lower ground most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Homestake Mining, Western Union, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Phelps Dodge, and American Smelting.

Bond Market Uncertain

Losses of fractions to a point or more were registered in a number of rail loans today but other bond prices generally moved in a narrow range.

Some carrier issues were a shade higher near the final hour but most other groups were about steady.

A good gain in Australia 4½s on fair turnover stood out in restricted trading in foreign dollar bonds.

Feature of the non-rail section was a raise of over three points for a time in Laclede Gas 5½s in busy dealings, on announcement of revised terms for reorganization.

Much of the turnover in rails was in low and medium price issues, with blocks of bonds numbering in the hundreds, changing hands in such loans as St. Paul adjustment 5s, Rock Island refunding 4s and St. Louis San Francisco 4½s of '78. On the other hand Chicago Great Western 4s and New Haven convertibles made small gains on fair volume.

WPB to Add Over 50 Auto Specialists To Its Regional Staffs

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 50 automobile specialists will be added to the regional and district staffs of the War Production Board to enable manufacturers, garages and dealers to transact business without coming to Washington, R. L. Vaniman, chief of the automotive branch, announced.

Decentralization of the branch, Mr. Vaniman predicted, would make for "smoother running and faster pickup between policy-making in Washington and goods coming off the lines in plants."

The field men will supervise the maintenance of frozen vehicles in proper condition, will co-operate with manufacturers in seeing that sufficient parts are produced to keep essential cars on the road, and will investigate inventories of critical parts and materials in the hands of manufacturers and distributors.

Simultaneously, the Office of Price Administration announced that persons in the tire or automobile business who have stocks of new tires or tubes or recaps in public warehouses may now remove them without appiying for special authorization from OPA, as previously required.

The change was made to give persons in the trade readier access to stored inventories. None of the other restrictions on transfer or use of tires under the rationing rules were changed by the action.

Wheat Up Sharply In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—After fluctuating uneasily most of the session, wheat prices pushed upward as much as 2 cents a bushel during the final hour today.

Traders said the market's action largely reflected Senate adoption of a compromise amendment to the anti-inflation bill to permit the President to take into consideration higher farm wages in computing ceilings to be placed on agricultural commodities. Buying came from dealers covering previous short sales and mills, brokers said. According to reports received here both versions of the price control legislation now pending in Congress contain provisions to raise government loan rates on basic crops.

Stock Trade Active In London Market

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Today's stock market trading was active and the close firm. Industrials were up mostly, with home rails better along with coppers and rubber issues. Oils were well maintained. Kaffirs were dull and diamonds quiet.

British funds were quiet. Brazilian bonds were dull on President Vargas' moratorium decree.

Nonessential Spending Cut Urged by Bank

Any money that is being wasted or expended on useless services is a menace to the war program and under this classification come nonessential governmental expenditures, according to the current New England Letter of the First National Bank of Boston.

"Total nonmilitary expenditures of the Government for this fiscal year will be around $6,500,000,000," continues the Letter. "Based upon careful surveys by reliable authorities, it is estimated that nonessential items could be reduced by at least $1,500,000,000 without impairing any essential services. This amount would be sufficient to meet annual interest payments, at the current rate, on $60,000,000,000 of Federal obligations. Such a reduction in public spending would not only reduce the deficit by that amount but would also serve as a curb on inflation.

Cut Farm Aid Urged

"Included under the non-essentials is an item of $854,000,000 for aid to the farmers. Whatever the merits of the original provision of this bounty, there can be no justification for it now. Farm income for this year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, will be in the neighborhood of $15,000,000,000, the highest on record and more than twice as much as the annual average for the period 1931-1939.

"In the category of non-essentials is also to be found most of the $578,000,000 appropriated for public works. While a small part of this outlay is for defense, the bulk covers such items as reclamation projects, flood control, improvements of harbors and rivers, and other projects not connected with the war effort which could, accordingly, be materially reduced.

Substantial savings could be effected by the elimination of overlapping bureaus and commissions. A constructive step in this direction was the Executive order empowering the War Manpower Commission to transfer Federal workers from one Government agency to another or to private business, when it is considered that such action would speed the war program.

Many Nonessentials

"It may be difficult at times to differentiate between necessary services and nonessentials but there can be no doubt about wasteful methods, unsound practices and lax administration. A long list of what are considered nonessentials or frills has been prepared by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, with the suggestion that wherever these items appear they should be eliminated from the budget. As an indication of what can be done, the State of Massachusetts has more than 2,400 vacancies, or about 10 per cent of the total personnel of the Commonwealth, that have remained unfilled, while many employees have been reassigned to other duties in order to meet emergency conditions. Massachusetts towns and cities are being called upon to do likewise.

"As relief and public works construction approximated $3,000,000,000 of aggregate state and local expenditures before our entry into the war, it can be readily seen that there is wide latitude for substantial savings."

Bond Exchange Loss Is Held Deductible

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Third Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that discount taken by corporations in an exchange of bonds for stock may be classed as deductible loss on income tax reports and may be amortized yearly during the life of the bond issue.

Pointing out that it was the first ruling of its kind by a court, the tribunal upheld a claim by the American Smelting and Refining Company of Jersey City, which sought a refund of $16,710.92 on 1925 income taxes.

Judge Herbert F. Goodrich held in the opinion that an exchange of bonds for stock is the same in principle as if the bonds had been sold on the open market and the proceeds used to acquire the stock. He also approved the use of New York stock quotations to establish market value of the stock for contrast with the face value of the bonds.

The Treasury Department rejected the company's claim on grounds that no loss could be established except by sale of bonds in the market and use of the proceeds for redemption.

Patcevitch Named to Head Conde Nast Publications

NEW YORK (AP)—Iva Patcevitch has been elected president of the Conde Nast Publications, Inc., to succeed the late Conde Nast, it was announced.

Mr. Patcevitch, born in Russia, educated at the Russian Imperial Naval Academy and a veteran of the first world war, has been with the company since 1928.

He was managing director of Nast publications in France from 1932 to 1936 and then served as executive assistant to Mr. Nast until his passing last Saturday.

Reusable Pipe Ceilings Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has fixed maximum prices for reusable iron and steel pipe at the levels of Oct. 1 to 15, 1941. The prices apply to sales to consumers and become effective Oct. 3. Sales of reusable iron and steel pipe total approximately $100,000,000 annually.

B
Baldwin Loco ct 4 12¼ 12 12 + ⅛
Balt & Ohio 10 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛ — ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf 4 6⅛ 5⅞ 5⅞ — ⅛
Bangor & Ar 2 5⅛ 5¼ 5⅛Sep 29
Barber Asphalt 29 11 10⅝ 10¾ + ⅛
Barker Br (1g) 1 4½ 4½ 4½Sep 29
Barnsdall .60 4 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅜
Bath Ir Wk 1a 2 13 13 13
Bayuk C 1½a 2 19¾ 19⅜ 19⅜Sep 29
Beech Grain 1a 2 25 24¾ 25 Sep 29
Beech-Nut 4a 1 103 103 103 Apr25
Beech Cr pf (5) 1 103¼a 103¼a 103¼aApr18
Beech-Nut 4a 1 82 82 82 —1
Behlen Mfg .80 1 8½ 8½ 8½Sep 28
Belding-Hem .80 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝A'g 31
Bell Aircr (2g) 2 13⅞ 13¾ 13¾ — ⅛
Bendix Aviation 3a 3 34¼ 34⅛ 34¼
Bendix Aviation pf 2 64 64 64 Sep 29
Benguet Con C 34a 6 10¼ 10 10⅛ — ¼
Benson & Hedges 1 22 22 22 — ½
Best Foods 1.60a 1 44 43¾ 43¾ — ⅛
Bethlehem Steel 3 53¼ 52½ 52½ —1¼
Bigelow-Sanford 2 24½ 24¼ 24¼
Black-Dk 1.60 2 17 17 17 Sep 29
Blaw-Knox 4a 13 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ — ½
Bliss & Laughlin 3a 3 12½ 12¼ 12½Sep 30
Boeing Air 1a 8 16½ 16¼ 16¼ — ⅛
Bohn Aluminum 2 35 35 35 — ¼
Bond Stores 1.60 4 15¼ 15¼ 15¼Sep 29
Borden Co .90a 5 21¾ 21¼ 21½
Borg-Warner 1.60 7 26¾ 26⅜ 26¾ + ⅛
Boston & Maine 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Sep 26
Bower Roll 2a 2 28⅜ 28½ 28½Sep 29
Brewing C ½a 3 20¼ 20 20
Bridg'p Bl½a 5 8¼ 8 8 — ¼
Briggs Mfg(2) 1 19 19 — 19 + ½
Briggs & St (3) 2 30 30 30 Sep 24
Bristol-Myers 1 34 34 34 + ½
Bkly & Q Tran 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Bkly-Man Tran 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛Sep 28
Brown Shoe (2) 1 29 29 29 — ⅛
Brunsw'k-Bal 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼Sep 28
Bucyrus-E.40a 5 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Budd Mfg 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
Budd Wh(1⅛e) 3 6 6 6 Sep 28
Burpee S (2e) 2 23¾ 23¾ 23¾Sep 26
Burrier-G .15a 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜Sep 29
Bus Cn (J)(7g) 3 67 66½ 66½Sep 28
Butler Bros 4 4 3⅞ 3⅞Sep 29
Butler Tr 2 2 35 35 35
Byron Jck 1.20a 3 11 11 11 Sep 25
C
Calif Pk 1½ 1 18¾ 18¾ 18¾
Calif P of 2¼ 1 81¾a 81¾ 81¾A'g 13
Callahan Z-Le 8 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
Calumet & Hecla 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
Camb Wy 3a 1 14¼ 14½ 14½ — ⅛
Canada Dr 4a 1 12¾ 12¾ 12¾Sep 29
Canadian Pac 50 5½ 5¼ 5⅜ — ⅛
Cannon Mills 3 32¾ 31¾ 32¾ + ⅛
Capitol Ad A 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Sep 28
Carey Pa ¼a 1 14½ 14 14½Sep 24
Carlisle Cot 1 6½ 6½ 6½ + ⅛
Carr & Gray 6 32¼ 32¼ 32¼ — ⅛
Case & Co pf 4 1 95 95 95 Sep 21
Case (J I) (7g) 3 67 66½ 66½Sep 28
Caterpil Tr 2 2 35 35 35
Celanese 1½a 13 21½ 21 21½ + ⅛
Celotex Co ½a 2 6½ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
Cent Aq 1¾a 1 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞ + ⅛
Cent Foundry 4 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ — ⅛
Cent RR NJ 1 3 3 3 — ⅛
Cen Violeta 1a 5 2¾ 2½ 2½Sep 9
Century Rib 4t 5 2¾ 2½ 2½Sep 29
Cerro de P (4) 7 33¾ 33¼ 33¼ — ¼
Cert-teed Prod 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ + ⅛
Chain Belt 4a 1 14½ 14½ 14½ + ½
Chesapeake & Ohio 3 6 6 6 Sep 28
Chicago & E Ill 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Chi & E Ill A 7 7 6⅞ 7 — ⅛
Chi Gr West 2 2½ 2 2½Sep 29
Chi Gt W pf 5½r 3 12⅜ 12½ 12⅜ — ⅛
Chi Mail 1.40g 2 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
Chi Pn T (2) 3 14¾ 14⅝ 14¾Sep 29
Chi Pt cv pf 3 2 35½ 35½ 35½ + ¼
CPT pr pf 2½ 1 49½ 49½ 49½Sep 12
Chi Rk Is & P 2 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
CRI & P 6pf 4 1½ 1 1⅛Sep 29
CRI & P 7pf 4 1½ 1½ 1½ + ⅛
Chr Yel Cab 1 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛ + ⅛
Chickasha (1) 2 13½ 13½ 13½Sep 29
Childs Co 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼Sep 25
Chrysler 2¼a 10 60¾ 60¼ 60¾
City I&F 1.20 4 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜
City Stores 5 2½ 2⅜ 2½ — ⅛
Clark Eq 2¼a 4 36½ 36½ 36½ Sep 25
Cleve G.B.(1a) 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼ — ⅛
Climax 1.20a 1 41 40⅞ 40⅞Sep 29
Clutti P 1¾a 5 31⅜ 31½ 31⅜ — ⅛
Coca-Cola (3) 3 75⅝ 75⅜ 75⅜ — ⅛
Coca Cola A 3 1 61 61 61 + ½
Colgate-P ½ 1 15 15 15
Colg-P pf 4¼a 1 104 104 104 Sep 23
Collins & A 2 14⅜ 14½ 14⅝Sep 29
Col Fuel 1¼a 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾ + ⅛
Col Br A .90a 1 12 11⅞ 12 Sep 29
Col Br B .90a 1 11½ 11½ 11½ + ⅛
Col G&E .10g 64 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ + ⅛
Col G&E pfA 5 4 33½ 33½ 33½ — ⅛
Columbia Pict 6 8⅛ 8¼ 8⅛
Colum Pat 2¾a 1 30½ 30½ 30½Sep 24
Colum Carb 3a 3 73¼ 73¼ 72¼ — ¼
Comi Credit 3 2 23 22¾ 22¾ — ⅛
Conde N .40a 1 2½ 2½ 2½Sep 16
Congoleum-N 1 6 16 16
Consol Aircraft 5 17 17 17 — ⅛
Cons Cig 1½g 1 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜ + ⅛
Cons Cop ¼a 5 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜ — ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60) 13 13⅜ 13¼ 13⅜
Cons Ed pf (5) 6 85 84¼ 84¼
Cons Film Ind 2 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜Sep 22
Cons F pf ¾dt 2 7¼ 7¼ 7¼Sep 24
Cons Laundries 2 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Sep 28
Consol Oil ½g 38 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
Cons RR Cu pf 2 5 5 5 Sep 28
Consol'n Coal 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝ — ¼
Consol'n-C pf 2 35¾ 34½ 34½ —1¼
Con Pw pf 4½g 1 83½ 83¼ 83¼Sep 29
Container ¾a 1 13⅞ 13¾ 13¾ — ⅛
Cont Baking 7 3 3 3
Cont Can 1a 3 23⅜ 23½ 23½
Cont D F 1½a 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼Sep 28
Cont Ins 1.60a 2 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ + ⅛
Cont Mot .40a 9 3⅞ 3¾ 3⅞
Cont O Del (1) 4 23⅞ 23¾ 23¾ — ⅛
Cont Steel ¾a 1 17¼ 17¼ 17¼Sep 29
Copw'eld S .80 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼Sep 28
Cop'w pf 2½g 1 46 46 46
Corn Pr 2.60 2 50¼ 49⅞ 49⅞ — ⅛
Coty Inc .15e 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞Sep 28
Coty Internat'l 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Sep 25
Crane Co (1g) 4 11¾ 11⅝ 11¾ — ¼
Cr of Wh 1.60 2 16¼ 16¼ 16¼ + ⅛
Crosley (.30g) 1 7 7 7 Sep 29
Crown C&S¼a 2 17½ 17½ 17½Sep 29
Crown Cpf 2¼ 1 36¼ 36¼ 36¼ — ¼
Crown Zel (1) 3 12 11⅞ 11⅞ — ⅛
Crucible Stl 1g 5 30⅜ 30 30 —1¼
Crucible pf (5) 1 69¾ 69¾ 69¾ — ¾
Cub-Am S ¾a 1 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞ + ⅛
Cub-AS pf 5½g 1 85 85 85 Sep 28
Cudahy Pack 1 9½ 9½ 9½Sep 28
Cuneo Pr 1½g 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾Sep 25
Curtis Publish 13 ⅛ ¾ ¾Sep 29
Curt p pf1.35k 1 16½ 16½ 16½
Curtiss-W 1g 44 8 7¾ 7¾ + ¼
Curtiss-WA 2e 2 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ — ⅛
Cutler-H .85e 2 16 16 16 Sep 29
D—E
Davega S .70g 1 3½ 3½ 3½Sep 29
Davega pf 1¾ 1 17 17 17 Sep 11
Davis Ch .60e 52 11 10½ 11 + ⅛
Decca Rec .60a 4 7½ 7½ 7½Sep 29
Deere 1.35e 11 22½ 22⅜ 22½ + ½
Deere pf 1.40 1 28 28 28
Deisel-W-G.80 1 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜Sep 29
Del & Hudson 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝ — ⅛
Del Lack&W 3 3½ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
Dem&RioGW pf 1 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞Sep 26
Det Ed 1.30e 19 15⅜ 15¼ 15¼ + ⅛
Diam Mat 1½e 2 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝Sep 29
Diam M pf1½ 2 39 39 39 — ¼
Diam T M ½e 2 8½ 8⅜ 8½ — ⅛
Dis C-S h2.22 5 20½ 20⅛ 20½ — ⅛
Dist C-S pf 5 1 85 85 85 Sep 26
Dixie-Vort ¼a 2 8 8 8 Sep 23
Doehler 1½e 1 22 22 22 Sep 25
Dome M 1.70e 20 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜ — ⅛
Douglas Air 5g 4 66¾ 66¾ 66¾ — ¼
Dow Chem (3) 1 117⅜ 117⅜ 117⅜Sep 28
Dresser M ¾a 2 14⅜ 14½ 14½ — ⅛
Dunhill Int 1 4 4 4 Sep 28
Duplan (.40e) 1 9½ 9½ 9½A'g 31
du Pont 3¼e 8 119 118¼ 119 + ¼
du P't pf 4½ 1 126 126 126 Sep 28
East Air Lines 6 26½ 26¼ 26½ + ½
East Roll Mill 4 3¼ 3 3¼Sep 24
Eastman (5) 3 134⅛ 133⅞ 134⅛ + ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3 33½ 33¼ 33½ + ⅛
Edis Bros .80 1 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜A'g 31
El&M In .06e 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ + ⅛
El Auto 1¾a 1 27¾ 27¾ 27¾ + ¼
Elec Boat ½e 1 11⅞ 11¾ 11⅞Sep 26
El Pow & Lt 1 1 1 1
El P&L $6 pf 2 25½ 25½ 25½
El P&L $7 pf 2 29 28¾ 29 + ⅛
El Stor Bat 2 1 31¾ 31¾ 31¾Sep 26
El Paso G 2.40 1 22 22 22 Sep 28
Endi-John 3 1 44½ 44½ 44½ —1
Eng Pub Serv 4 2 17⅛ 2 + ⅛
Eng PS$5pf 5 2 60 60 60 Sep 24
EPS$1¾pf5½ 1 61½ 61½ 61½Sep 22
Equit Off Bldg 6 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ + ⅛
Erie RR ½e 5 9 8¾ 8⅞ — ⅛
Erie RR pf ½e 40 8¾ 8½ 8¾
Erie RR pf A5 3 40⅞ 40 40 —1
Eureka V Cl 5 4⅛ 4 4 Sep 28
Evans Prod 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼Sep 29
Ex-Cello 2.60 3 23½ 23⅜ 23⅜Sep 29
Exchange Buf 2 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝Sep 21
F
Fairb M (1) 2 32½ 32½ 32½
Fajardo Sug 2 1 21¾ 21¾ 21¾Sep 29
Fed Lt&Tr 1 5¾ 5¾ 5¾Sep 23
Fed Min&S 3e 1 21½ 21½ 21½Sep 29
Fed Mog (1) 1 10 10 10
Fed M T .30e 3 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
Fed D St 1.40 2 14½ 14½ 14½Sep 25
Fed DS pf4¼ 1 79 79 79 Sep 16
Fed Motor 1 8⅞ 8⅜ 8⅜Sep 29
Fed P F 1.60a 3 39½ 39 39½ + ⅛
Firestone ¾e 5 19⅞ 19⅜ 19⅝ — ⅛
Firestone pf 6 1 100 100 100
First NSt 2½g 1 32⅞ 32⅞ 32⅞Sep 28
Flintkote .55e 3 10¾ 10½ 10¾ + ¼
Flintk pf 4½ 1 87 87 87 Jul 3
Florence 1½e 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ — ¼
Florsheim A 2 2 18 18 18 Sep 26
Follansbee Stl 2 3½ 3½ 3½Sep 28
Food Fair St 1 5 9½ 8¾ 9
FoodMa 1.40e 2 35 35 35 Sep 29
Foster Wheeler 4 10½ 10¼ 10¼ — ⅛
Francisco Sug 15 7¼ 6¾ 7¼ + ⅛
Frnsport S (2) 2 36 36 36 + ¼
Frushauf 1.40 1 17 17 17 Sep 29
G
Gair Robt ¼ag 2 1½ 1½ 1½
Gair pf 1.20 5 8¼ 8 8 Sep 28
Gar Wood 10 3 3 3
Gar Wd pf ½ 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾Sep 14
Gaylord C ¼a 2 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
Gaylord pf 2¾ 1 51 51 51 M'y 8
Gaylord pf 2¾ 1 51 51 51 M'y 8
Gen Am Inv 2 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
Gen Am I pf 6 1 103 103 103 A'g 11
Gen Bak .35e 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
Gen Bronze 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼Sep 28
Gen Cable 4 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
Gen Cable A 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾Sep 28
Gen C pf 5¼k 1 74½ 74½ 74½
Gen Cigar (1) 1 19 19 19 Sep 25
Gen Elec 1.40 32 27⅜ 27⅜ 27½ + ⅛
Gen Fds 1.30a 3 33½ 33¼ 33½ + ⅛
Gen F pf 4½ 1 115¾ 115¾ 115¾Sep 21
Gen G & El A 6 1 1 1
Gen Mills (4) 5 78 78 78 Sep 28
Gen Mot 1½a 27 38⅞ 38½ 38⅞ + ⅛
Gen Mot pf(5) 2 125 125 125 Sep 26
Gen O Ad .20a 4 2 2 2 Sep 22
Gen O Ad A 5 15 15 15 Sep 28
Gen Prec ¾a 2 13¾ 13½ 13½Sep 29
Gen Print Ink 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Gen Pub Serv 4 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ Sep 26
Gen Ry S ¼a 1 13½ 13½ 13½ — ⅛
Gen Realty&Ut 64 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Gen R'tl(1) pf 2 46½ 26½ 26½Sep 28
Gen Refr .85a 3 16 16 16 Sep 29
Gen Shoe ¾a 1 9½ 9½ 9½Sep 26
Gen Tel(1.60) 4 14½ 14 14 Sep 29
Gen Time ¾a 1 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞Sep 29
Gen T&R ½a 5 12 12 12 Sep 29
Gillette (.15a) 2 4 4 4
Gillette pf (5) 1 58¾ 58¾ 58¾Sep 29
Gimbel Bros 2 4½ 4½ 4½
Gimbel Stor 6 1 54½ 54½ 54½Sep 29
Glidden (.80a) 2 13¼ 13⅛ 13¼
Glid cv pf 2¼ 1 38½ 38½ 38½Sep 22
Goebel (.40pf) 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛Sep 28
Goebel Br .20 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Sep 28
Goodrich ½a 8 21¾ 21½ 21½ — ⅜
Goodrich pf 5 5 79½ 79¼ 79½Sep 28
Goodyear T 1a 9 21¾ 21¼ 21½ — ¼
Goodyear pf 5 1 88½ 88½ 88½Sep 25
Graham-Paige 7 ⅛ ¾ ¾ — ⅛
Gray M .60a 1 4½ 4½ 4½
Grand Union 4 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ + ⅛
Granite C.35g 2 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾Sep 29
Grant (1.40a) 5 30½ 30 30½Sep 29
Grant pf (1) 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾Sep 11
Gt N I O ct 2g 1 18¼ 17¾ 18¼ + ⅛
Gt Nor pf 1a 15 23¼ 23 23½ + ⅛
Gt West Sug 2 1 22⅞ 22⅜ 22⅜ — ¼
Green HL (2a) 1 32 32 32 — ⅛
Greyhound (1) 2 12⅜ 12⅜ 12⅜ — ¼
Grey'd pf .55 3 11¼ 11¼ 11¼Sep 28
Grum Airc ¾a 1 11 11 11 Sep 29
Guantan Sugar 2 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
Gulf Mob&Oh 9 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
Gulf Mpf2¼pg 1 25¼ 25⅞ 29 — ¼
H—I
Hack Wat 1½ 2 20 20 20 Sep 18
Hall Print 1a 1 11½ 11½ 11½Sep 26
Hamil W .55e 1 8½ 8½ 8½Sep 22
Harb-Walk ⅞e 4 13¾ 13½ 13½ — ¼
Hat Corp ¼a 5 4 4 4 Sep 29
Hayes Mfg 5 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛Sep 29
Hayes In 1¼a 1 8½ 8½ 8½ + ⅛
Hazel Atlas 5 31 91 91 91
Hecker Prod 18 6 6 6
Helme (4) 1 56 56 56 +1½
Hercules (1) 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼Sep 29
Hershey C (3) 6 36¾ 36¾ 36¾Sep 29
Hersh cv pf 4a 2 92 92 92
Hinde&Da ¼a 1 13½ 13½ 13½Sep 28
Hires 1.20a 1 14 14 14 Sep 28
Holland F (2) 6 25 25 25
Hollander ¾a 2 6½ 6½ 6½Sep 28
Holly Sug ¾e 1 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜Sep 29
Homestake4½g 41 25½ 24¾ 24½ —1
Hoover S ¾a 2 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜Sep 26
Hotchkiss B ¼a 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ + ⅛
Household (4) 2 36½ 36½ 36½Sep 29
Household pf 5 1 106 106 106 Sep 18
Houston Oil 3 3 3 3
Howe Snd (3) 2 33¼ 33¼ 33¼ — ⅜
Hudson & Man 1 1 1 1 Sep 22
Hudson&M pf 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ¼
Hudson B (h2) 2 18¼ 18 18 Sep 28
Hudson Motor 2 4½ 4½ 4½
Hudson Pap 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Illinois Cent 3 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ — ¼
Ill Cent pf 2 19½ 19¼ 19¼ — ½
Indian Refin 1 9½ 9½ 9½ + ⅛
Indp Pw1.10a 1 10½ 10½ 10½ + ⅛
Indp Pw1.10a 1 22½ 22½ 22½Sep 29
Indus Rayon 2 85 85 85 + ½
Ing Rand 4½g 2 64 64 64 Sep 29
Inland Steel 4 6 10¼ 10 10⅛ — ¼
Insp Con C ¾a 6 10¼ 10 10⅛ — ¼
Insur ct (.20) 5 6½ 6 6½ + ⅛
Interchem 1.60 1 20¼ 20¼ 20¼ — ¼
Intercon R .40g 1 6¾ 6⅞ 6⅞Sep 29
Interlake ¼e 3 6¼ 6 6 — ¼
Int Bus Ma 6a 1 137½ 137½ 137½Sep 28
Int Harvest 2 6 49 48⅜ 49 + ½
Int Hydro El A 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ + ⅛
Int Mer Marine 2 8½ 8½ 8½ — ¼
Int Min'ls ½e 5 8 8 8 — ⅛
Int Min'ls pf 4 1 49½ 49½ 49½ — ¼
Int Mining¼g 14 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
Int Nick Can 2 13 28⅛ 28 28⅛
Int Nick pf(7) 1 133 133 133 Sep 21
Int Paper Co 15 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝ + ⅛
Int Paper pf 5 3 47¾ 47 47 Sep 29
Int Ry Cen Am 2 1¾ 1¾ 1¾Sep 12
Int Salt 1½e 1 42 42 42 Sep 24
Int Shoe 1.80 1 29¼ 29 29¼Sep 28
Int Silver 2e 1 37½ 37½ 37½
Int Silver pf 7 1 104 104 104 A'g 20
Int Tel & Tel 16 3½ 3⅜ 3½ — ⅛
Int T&T 1st pf 16 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜
Interst D S 1e 1 8½ 8½ 8½
Intertype ½e 2 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜Sep 25
Island Cr 1½e 1 26 26 26
J—K—L
Jarvis (.30e) 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ⅛
Jewel T 1.60 2 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ + ¼
Jewel T pf4¼a 1 97¼ 97¼ 97¼A'g 5
Johns-M 1¾a 4 59½ 59⅛ 59⅛ — ⅜
Jones&L Stl 2e 5 19¾ 19 19¼ — ⅛
Jones&L pfA 5 1 55 55 55
Jones&L pfB 5 1 66 66 66 Sep 28
Joy Mfg .70e 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛ — ⅛
Kalam S&F.60 6 9⅞ 9¾ 9⅞Sep 29
Kan City Sou 1 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
Kan C So pf2g 3 26¼ 25½ 25½ — ¾
Kaufmann ½e 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼Sep 26
Kayser (¾e) 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾Sep 26
Kels H A 1½ 1 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
Kelsey H B ¾e 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞Sep 28
Kennecott1¾e 15 30 29¾ 29¾ — ¼
Keyst S&W 1a 2 14½ 14½ 14½Sep 16
Kimberly-Cl 1 2 26½ 26½ 26½Sep 24
Kinney (GR) 2 2½ 2 2½Sep 25
Kresge 1.20 4 19½ 19½ 19½
Kress Dep St 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾Sep 22
Kress SH 1.60 10 22¼ 22 22 — ½
Kroger Groc 2 6 26¼ 26 26 — ¼
Lambert (1½) 10 15¾ 15¾ 15¾Sep 29
Lane Bryant 1a 1 10½ 10½ 10½ — ⅛
Lee R&T1½e 1 24¾ 24¾ 24¾Sep 28
Leh P C 1½e 1 21 21 21
Lehigh V Coal 3 1¼ 1¼ 1¼Sep 29
Lehigh V C pf 5 14¾ 14 14¾
Lehigh Val RR 7 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
Lehman Cp 1a 4 21¼ 21¼ 21½
Lehn&F 1.05e 2 14 13¾ 14 + ½
Lerner Stn (2) 2 22¼ 22¼ 22¼ — ¼
Lib-O-F G ¾e 7 26½ 26 26 — ¼
Lib, McN .45e 5 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
Life Sav 1.60a 1 28 28 28 Sep 29
Lig&Myers (3) 1 56¾ 56¾ 56¾Sep 28
Lig&My B (3) 1 57¾ 57¾ 57¾ — ¼
Lig&My pf (7) 30 172¾ 172¾ 172¾ + ¾
LimaLocol½e 1 25¼ 25¾ 25¾Sep 26
Lim Belt (2) 1 3.1⅛ 32½ 32½ — ⅜
Lion Oil Ref 1 12½ 12½ 12½Sep 29
Liquid Carb 1a 1 14¾ 14⅜ 14⅜ — ⅛
Lockheed A 2g 9 21 20½ 20¾ — ⅛
Lorw's Inc (2) 5 43⅝ 43½ 43½ — ¼
Lone Star (3) 1 36 36 36 — ¼
Long Bell LbA 1 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛Sep 28
Loose-Wil (1) 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾Sep 29
Lorillard ¾e 3 15¼ 15 15
Lou&Nash (5e) 1 59 59 59 — ½
Lou G&E Al¼a 1 14½ 14½ 14½
M
MacAnd 1.80 1 17¼ 17¼ 17¼Sep 19
Mack Truck 1a 4 29½ 29¼ 29¼Sep 29
Macy (RH)(2) 2 19¾ 19¾ 19¾ + ⅛
Mad Sq G 1a 2 10¾ 10¾ 10¾Sep 25
Magma C 1¾a 1 22½ 22½ 22½Sep 29
Manati Sugar 2 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞ + ⅛
Mandel Br ¼a 1 6 6 6 Sep 17
Manh Shirt 1 1 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞Sep 29
Marcalle Oil 5 1 1 1 Sep 29
Mar Mid .18e 11 3 3 3 Sep 29
Marsh Fld .80 6 9⅞ 9¾ 9¾ — ⅛
Martin GL 3g 5 21¾ 21¼ 21¼
Martin-Parry 3 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Masonite Cp 1a 3 27¼ 27½ 27¼ + ½
Master E 1.45e 1 19 19 19 Sep 29
Math Alk(1¾e) 2 23 22¾ 22¾ — ⅛
May Dept St 3 2 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ + ¼
Maytag Co 1 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞Sep 29
Maytag pf (3) 1 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞Sep 25
McCall 1.40 3 12 12 12 — ⅛
McCrory pfw5 5 99⅞ 99⅞ 99⅞A'g 21
McCrory St 1 2 11 11 11 Sep 28
McGraw Elec 2 6 20 20 20 + ⅛
McGraw (.45e) 1 7 7 7 Sep 28
McIlwy H2.22a 12 32 30¾ 30¾ —2½
McKess & R 1 2 12½ 12⅜ 12½
McKes pf 5¼ 2 108 108 108 A'g 18
McLellan .60g 3 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
Mead Corp ¾e 2 6¾ 6¼ 6¼Sep 24
Md'pfBwe5½g 1 60 60 60 Sep 29
Melville Sh(2) 1 23½ 23½ 23½Sep 29
Mengel Co¼g 3 5¾ 5½ 5¾Sep 29
March&M1½e 1 30¼ 30¼ 30¼ — ¼
Mestalka 2⅞e 1 28 28 28 Sep 29
Miami Cop ½e 3 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ + ⅛
Mid-Cont .50k 8 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞
Midland 1¼

Commerce and Finance

Nelson Asks Division to Help Prevent Small Firm Failures

Business and Industry

Strikes Seen No Threat To U. S. Industry

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—William Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, declares "there is no threat to American industry by strikes today."

Addressing a dinner meeting of the American Management Association, he declared that the loss of man hours by strikes in war industries in proportion to man hours worked is insignificant compared with the number of hours lost through illness, accidents, absences or poor distribution of materials.

Reiterating the board's policy that there be no strikes in war industries, Mr. Davis said, "to get justice the men must first go back to work," regardless of the causes or issues involved.

"I'm not belittling the wildcat strikes," he said, "We won't be satisfied until they're down to zero."

No Right To Strike

"The surrender of the right to strike was something which inevitably confronted the union leaders and they know it," Mr. Davis said. Some union officials seemed to think they would obtain a membership maintenance clause as a "reward" for their virtue in relinquishing their right to strike, he added.

"We maintain that virtue is its own reward," he commented.

Other labor news:

Pittsburgh: Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has proposed, as a means of averting interruption of war production, a fine of $1 a day, to be assessed under union contracts, on any employee who participates in a strike unauthorized by a union.

Portland, Ore.: Portland A. F. of L. officials protested the importation of eastern labor by the Henry J. Kaiser shipyards.

They declared in a meeting with Mayor Earl Riley they did not want "undesirables" brought in, and D. E. Nickerson, Secretary of the Oregon Federation of Labor, said "labor is going to do everything possible to maintain the same standards we now have in our organization."

Want Six Day Week

Tom Ray, Secretary of the Boilermakers' Union, said workers would not have to be imported if the Kaiser yards would change from a seven to a six day work schedule.

New York: A minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour in the printing, publishing and graphic arts industry was recommended to L. Metcalf Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour division, by an industry committee of 27 men, representing the public and employers and employees of the industry.

The recommendation ended a two-day hearing. The vote was 26 to 1.

If approved by the administrator, the new rate will apply to approximately 45,000 of an estimated 545,000 employees in the industry. A public hearing will be held before any final wage order is issued.

George M. Dale, of Chicago, an employer member representing the American Newspaper Publishers Association, cast the dissenting vote.

Des Moines, Ia.: James G. Patton of Denver, Colo., national president of the Farmers Union, yesterday denounced efforts of John L. Lewis to organize dairy farmers.

Mr. Patton was one of the principal speakers here at a farmers' mass meeting which had "war farm fronts" as its theme.

"We do not believe labor leaders can organize farmers," Mr. Patton asserted at a press conference. "Labor furthermore, has no responsibility or right to organize the nation's farmers into unions.

"I believe it is the responsibility of farmers to organize themselves."

Plea to Farmers

A plea to farmers not to try to "make a killing" as a result of wartime food demands because it would be like "committing suicide," was made by Mr. Patton.

Washington: Three of the employer representatives on the War Labor Board in a dissenting opinion yesterday described the Board's recent order granting membership maintenance to unions at General Motors Corporation plants as "unsound" and conducive to labor troubles.

"To impose on the management at this time the added burdens which will inevitably result from such a compulsory change in its employee-employer status is unwarranted," said Harry L. Derby and Robert F. Black, regular employer representatives on the 12-man board, and Almon E. Roth, an alternate.

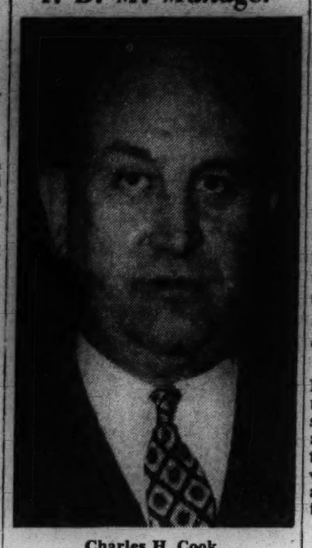
Massena, N. Y.: Hourly-rated workers at the Massena Plant of the Aluminum Company of America received a five-cent-an-hour pay increase today.

The five-cent increase, retroactive to Sept. 3, is in addition to wage boosts recently granted fabricating and reduction division employees.

Ward Baking Plans Stock Change

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Ward Baking Co. at a special meeting approved a reduction of the par value of the preferred stock from $100 per share to $50. Board Chairman Faris R. Russell said the action was taken to provide capital surplus necessary to write down the property and plant account of the company at cost less depreciation accrued at rates allowed for federal tax purposes.

I. B. M. Manager



Charles H. Cook

Appointed to the position of manager of the Boston office of International Business Machines Corp. Mr. Cook was previously manager in the Chicago office. He joined the company in 1929.

Norges Bank Opens N. Y. Office; First In West Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Norges Bank, the central bank of Norway, which transferred its head office to London, England, at the time of the German occupation of Norway in the spring of 1940, has appointed Hailvard Hillestad as its representative in New York for the United States, Canada, and certain Central and South American countries. The Norges Bank has not previously been represented in any country of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Hillestad, who has been with the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation since 1923, resigned as an officer of that company to accept the appointment with the Norges Bank.

Mr. Hillestad, a native of Norway, has been in this country since 1919. He is a financial counselor to the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission here, but has resigned from various corporation directorships to devote his entire time to his new position.

As a result of the German occupation of Norway, the Norges Bank in London accepts no responsibility for any of the actions or engagements of the Oslo institution. The management of that institution, which now purports to be exercising the functions of a central bank, is not recognized by the Royal Norwegian Government as having any legal status whatever. It is under the domination of the German invaders. The bank notes issued by the Oslo institution, and other obligations to third parties incurred by it, have no validity as against Norges Bank, London, Mr. Hillestad explained.

Executive Offers Tinless Oil Can

CHICAGO (AP) — Raymond S. MacMillan, President of the MacMillan Petroleum Corporation, submitted a tinless oil can as a means by which, he said, the petroleum industry alone could save annually 270,000,000 pounds of metal—enough for 8,438 light tanks.

The oil executive presented to Wirt Franklin, director of district 2, office of petroleum co-ordinator, the first carton of motor oil to reach Chicago in all-fiber quart containers having a plastic lining which makes paper impervious to oil.

"By using tinless cans," Mr. MacMillan said, "our company will save 10,000,000 pounds of metal this coming year. Just as soon as possible we plan to make the process available to the petroleum industry generally, which last year used 270,000,000 pounds of metal for this purpose."

L. B. Holland, director of materials for the OPC office, said the metal thus saved in the industry could be diverted to the production of hulls of 24 cruisers, or 22,500 three-inch antiaircraft guns, or 3,764 medium tanks.

Western Roads Show Heavy Gains in Income

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad reported August net operating income of $3,977,087 compared with $2,035,937 a year ago. First eight months operating income was $21,270,276 compared with $12,531,179 the corresponding 1941 period.

The Chicago Burlington and Quincy, controlled by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, reported August net income, after taxes and charges of $2,477,255 compared with $1,710,636 a year ago. First eight months net was $11,864,166 compared with $6,580,638 the corresponding 1941 period.

The Chicago & Northwestern reported August net operating income of $2,483,927 compared with $2,349,149 a year ago, an increase of 5.7 per cent over the 1941 month. First eight months operating income was $14,604,170 compared with $12,066,431 the corresponding period last year.

Canadian Savings Deposits Up

OTTAWA (CP) — Savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks totaled $1,699,553,000 Aug. 31 compared with $1,653,597,000 July 31 and $1,522,186,000 Aug. 31, 1941, the finance department reported in its monthly bank statement.

Nelson Wants WPB Unit For Small Business

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Creation of a War Liabilities Adjustment Board to assure full utilization now of the productive facilities of small concerns and to provide a basis of postwar business survival was recommended to Congress today by Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board.

The objectives of the board, Mr. Nelson told the Senate Small Business Committee, would be to help small firms which have been unable to convert to war production to adjust liabilities and provide postwar financing, technical assistance and mechanism for obtaining priorities.

A Recommendation Merely

Emphasizing he was not presenting a drafted proposal, but a recommendation for committee development, Mr. Nelson said such an agency should co-ordinate its efforts with those of the WPB and the Manpower Commission.

He declared that civilian production must be "cut to the bone," and added:

"Before the war is over, we shall need to use in some way for essential purposes all the management ability we have, all the manpower we have and all the materials we have."

Mr. Nelson said under the WPB program war work would be sent to existing plants in most cases but in others it would be necessary to move machinery as well as men to other places, since no useful equipment could be allowed to lie idle.

"We need, I believe, to begin setting up under authority of the War Production Board an agency to buy and hold until needed machinery and equipment in the same way that we are now buying inventories of raw materials," he said.

Intensive Program

Mr. Nelson expressed belief the Manpower Commission would institute a more intensive program for recruiting and training the proprietors and workers of small business enterprises who cannot be employed in their present lines.

He said it might prove desirable to use some of the plants as "training centers for practical production and management work."

Discussing the suggested War Liabilities Adjustment Board, Mr. Nelson said a sound economy called for "ample opportunity for small enterprises to enter particular fields and add their imagination, initiative and drive to the competitive struggle to provide more and better goods for all of us at continually lower prices."

This objective, he said, should not involve "putting machinery or labor or management brains away in cold storage for the duration of the war."

Foreign Silver May Be Processed Until November 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—Foreign silver may continue to be processed until November 15 if it was put into process before October 1, under terms of an amendment announced by the War Production Board to conservation order M-199.

The original order required processing of foreign silver to cease October 1 except on orders bearing preference ratings of A-3 or higher.

The WPB said the amended action was taken "to avoid the substantial loss which would be suffered by manufacturers if they had to abandon nearly-finished products in unsalable condition."

The extension of the shut-off date will enable most manufacturers to complete products which were put into process before October 1, it added.

The amendment made these additional changes in the order:

"Church goods jewelry" lost its exemption from the restriction covering other jewelry.

Laboratory plating and repair operators were included in the definition of "manufacturers," thus making them eligible to receive deliveries.

Manufacturers were forbidden to sell foreign silver, semiprocessed materials or scrap except to suppliers or to the Metals Reserve Company.

Lumber Output, Shipments Below 1941; Orders Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Sept. 19 stood at 121 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 131 per cent.

Production totaled 256,450,000 feet, which was 14 per cent greater than the previous week, which included a holiday and 9 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 270,797,000 feet, which was 17 per cent greater than the previous week, and 9 per cent less than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked were for 305,985,000 feet, which was 30 per cent greater than the previous week, and 11 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

Barber Asphalt Calls Meeting

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Barber Asphalt Corp. were notified of a special meeting Oct. 21 to approve the company's shipbuilding activities for the Navy.

Harnessing Alcohol to War Complicated Conversion Saga

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The story of how the American hard-liquor industry moved from "booze" to Buna in about six months is one of the conversion sagas of the defense program. It also ties in with synthetic rubber, the big bad petroleum companies, the Polish process, butadiene from butyl glycol, and the Baruch report, which recommended the construction of 100,000,000 additional industrial alcohol capacity in addition to that now available, mainly on the impressive argument of "just in case—."

While the technical excitement in the synthetic rubber program has concerned such esoteric matters as whether butylene or isobutane is the bottleneck in making alkylates for aviation gasoline, and whether the sauerkraut bugs that make butyl glycol out of wheat and corn can be adequately regimented in adequate numbers, the chief political excitement which has provided the sound-track for the synthetic rubber movie has been mostly about why the bulk of the program was based on butane and butylene instead of alcohol.

Apparent Contradictions

This has involved so many apparent contradictions that it is no wonder the public was bemused rather than enlightened. For example, at the beginning of the program, it would have been cheaper to base it on alcohol rather than petroleum, but it was based on petroleum. Six months later, in the summer of 1942, it would have been cheaper to base it on petroleum, yet Donald Nelson told the Gillette Sub-Committee of the Senate Agricultural Committee that if he were to start the program over again at that moment he would base it 60 per cent on alcohol.

The explanation and the story of alochol in 1942 seem to run somewhat as follows:

When the synhtetic rubber program was started in January in a smoke-filled room in Washington, the supply of alcohol was extremely tight. Production in 1941 had hit a record top of round 160,000,000 wine-gallons, partly due to the stimulus of a price of 50 cents a gallon. But war requirements, particularly for smokeless powder, had suddenly increased the need, and the war was beginning to cut off the supply of blackstrap molasses from which most alcohol was made. (So far this refers soleyy to "industrial alcohol," not to beverage alcohol. Chemically they are the same except that industrial alcohol is required by law to be "denatured," i.e. to be made undrinkable by the addition of a few nasty chemicsll.)

Blackstrap molasses is the otherwise useless waste of cane sugar making. In normal times it is available at American seaboard points within easy ocean haul from Cuba, which has it left over from the sugar made not only for the United States but also for other countries. So it is very cheap indeed—when it can be had. But in January not much could be had.

Why Petroleum Was Favored

Foreseeing molasses scarcity, Washington even in 1941 had limited the use of industrial alcohol in anti-freeze bixture, and in January it was planned to devote about 1,300,000 tons of Cuban sugar to the making of industrial alcohol, which was quite a drastic measure in view of the threatened shortage of sugar.

So the synthetic rubber program was based chiefly on petroleum.

Next thing, the big distillers wanted in on the industrial alcohol program. They wanted to do their part for the war. They smelled prohibition in the air. They were loaded about as high as they wanted to go on whiskey stocks. And the fifty cents a gallon for alcohol was just within the limits of break-even point on corn or wheat at around 85 cents a bushel, though a very fancy price for the industrial alcohol made by people who could still get blackstrap molasses at 3 or 4 cents a gallon.

At first the distillers got a brush-off from WPB. Then the matter was aired by the Patman Small Business Committee., WPB relented, and the distillers were let in. They began to convert.

There are two main branches to the distillery business. About 25 big distilleries, making about half the hard liquor, had equipment to rectify up to 190-proof, which is about 95 per cent alcohol and 5 per cent water and about as high as need go. For them conversion was fairly easy and fairly prompt. The other 100-odd distillers doing the other half of the business had equipment to rectify only up to 120 or 140 proof. That meant they had to either get additional equipment, which was scarce, or ship their 140-proof whiskey, called "high wine" in the trade, to somebody else—either a 190-proof distiller or an industrial alcohol plant.

Either was a troublesome job; for on the one hand new equipment was scarce, and on the other hand, transport facilities for alcohol were scarce, warehousing problems arose, and there was a little problem of a law which forbade such re-transport. The law was changed, and the distillers went to work on their distillery-conversion program.

Rectifying Equipment Moved

Rectifying and distilling equipment from various parts of the country, particularly the West Coast, was moved to the high-wine and straight-run whiskey people in Kentucky, Maryland, and the neighborhood. Additional equipment was built new out of brick-tile rings, old tanks, tile pipe and cypress staves. And scores of the smaller distilleries began shipping their half-rectified product to industrial alcohol-makers. This was not so easy either; the stuff had always been shipped in barrels, if at all, and many of the refineries hadn't bothered to sit near a railroad.

Meantime the industrial alcohol people were not idle. Cut off from blackstrap they were temporarily and partly helped out with the product from the high-wine people. But they also began to convert to the use of grain, by the installation of grinding and cooking facilities, as far as Washington could give them priorities to get them.

The net result has been a phenomenal change in the alcohol supply position. At the beginning of the year it looked like (in annual figures) a capacity (industrial alcohol) of 160,000,000 (wine) gallons and requirements of 300,000,000 gallons. And the 160,000,000 gallons had to be squeezed partly out of sugar for lack of blackstrap.

Then came the distilleries. Their normal production used to run only around 75,000,000 gallons. Now they are slated to turn out 240,000,000—half from high-wines and half from 190-proof distilleries. And the industrial alcohol people's schedule has been stepped up to 240,000 000 gallons also. Add to that about 50-75,000,000 gallons which can be made from ethylene, a petroleum product. And in a pinch the liquor from paper production might provide another 50,000,000 gallons. That totals nearly 600,000,000 gallons potential production in 1943—and the Baruch Committee would add another 100,000,000 gallons of capacity in the farm country.

Statistical About Face

This statistical about-face shook the synthetic rubber program from stem to stern.

It made it possible for WPB and Rubber Reserve to count on using 200,000,000 gallons of alcohol for synthetic rubber which would make the butadiene for about 240,000 tons of Buna S.

It made it possible for the Gillette Committee to puzzle publicly why even more of the program was not allotted to alcohol.

It explained Donald Nelson's remark to the Gillette Committee that if he had it to do over he would base 60 per cent of the program on alcohol.

It gave point to the discussion over the merits of Publicker's proposal to put the Polish alcohol-to-butadiene process of Waclow Szukiewics into commercial operation, and to the argument over the merits of the butylene glycol method of making the same transformation, developed by the Department of Agriculture at Peoria and first sprung in the news in May.

In point of fact the only commercially demonstrated, tried and certain method of getting from alcohol to butadiene was and still is that of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company. And for that reason Carbide has the biggest contract in the whole synthetic rubber program—for the butadiene to make 240,000 long tons of Buna S. It will build four plants in West Virginia and four plants in Pittsburgh, the latter to be operated by the Koppers United Company.

If the planners of a dandy new post-war economy wish to try the case method of conjecture, they might consider how these complex makings of the synthetic rubber program are to be unscrambled, in case Henry Wallace's idea goes through of giving the rubber business back to the toiling masses of the East Indies, after the war. Their conclusions would be of considerable interest to the oil country, the grain country, the whiskey country, the commercial alcohol people, the Cubans, and the chemists—to say nothing of the wets and the drys.

Stock Tickers Rate Increase Suspended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission has suspended a scheduled increase in the rates charged by the Western Union Telegraph Company for stock tickers.

Beginning October 5, the company intended to add $10 a month to the charges for all tickers carrying New York Stock Exchange quotations on which the monthly rental is under $200 per month.

The FCC blocked the change pending an investigation into this type of rates and also a controversy between the commission and the company over the regulation of ticker charges in New York State.

New Diamond Magnesium Plant Starts Production

PAINESVILLE, Ohio (AP)—Officials of the Diamond Magnesium Co., announced their $16,000,000 plant here has started production.

The plant's first magnesium—lightest of all structural metals—was poured late Friday at ceremonies attended by Army, WPB and Defense Plant Corporation officials.

The Austin Co. started construction on the project after Pearl Harbor as part of a Government program for expansion of magnesium industry, Diamond Magnesium, the operator, is a subsidiary of Diamond Alkali Co.

Advertising Costs Continue TaxDeductible

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said in a formal statement today that advertising expenditures of business would continue to be deductible from income tax returns as long as they are "ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the enterprise is engaged."

The statement was issued, Mr. Helvering said, in response to numerous inquiries arising from Secretary Henry Morgenthau's notice to Congress May 28 that the bureau was examining corporation returns with a view to disallowing excessive deductions of various kinds, including advertising.

Situation Explained

Mr. Helvering said that the bureau recognizes that advertising is a necessary and legitimate business expense "so long as it is not carried to an unreasonable extent or does not become an attempt to avoid proper tax payments."

"The bureau realizes," he continued, "that it may be necessary for tax payers now engaged in war production to maintain, through advertising, their trade names and the knowledge of the quality of their products and good will built up over past years, so that when they return to peacetime production their names and the quality of their products will be known to the public.

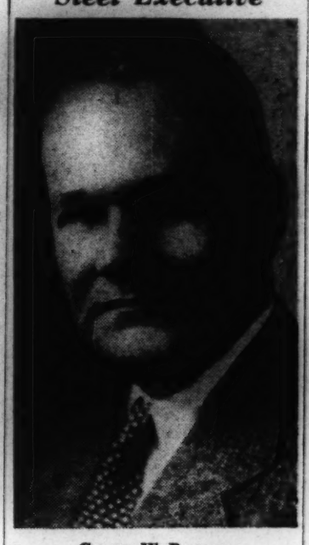
"In determining whether such expenditures are allowable cognizance will be taken of (1) the size of the business, (2) the amount of prior advertising budgets, (3) the public patronage reasonably to be expected in the future, (4) the increased cost of the elements entering into the total of advertising expenditures, (5) the introduction of new products and added lines and (6) buying habits necessitated by war restrictions, by priorities, and by the unavailability of many of the raw materials formerly fabricated into the advertised products.

Expenses Must Be Reasonable

"Reasonable expenses incurred by companies in advertising and advertising technique to speed the war effort among their own employees, and to cut down accidents and unnecessary absences and inefficiency, will be allowed as deductions. Also, reasonable expenditures for advertisements including the promotion of Government objectives in war time, such as conservation, salvage, or the sale of war bonds, which are signed by the advertiser, will be deductible provided they are reasonable and are not made in an attempt to avoid proper taxation.

"No definite rule for determining what is reasonable in the case of expenditures for advertising can be laid in advance so as to fit all situations and all classes of tax payers. In determining whether the amounts are reasonable it is necessary to take into consideration all the facts and circumstances in each particular case."

Steel Executive



George W. Rooney

Elected vice-president and comptroller of United States Steel Corp. of Delaware, Pittsburgh, Pa., and a member of the board of directors and executive committee of that company. Mr. Rooney will relinquish his present position as comptroller of United States Steel Corp., the parent company.

Oil Firms Now Must Share Oil Supplies, Terminal Facilities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A Government order directing oil companies to share petroleum supplies and terminal facilities was in effect today on the Atlantic seaboard.

Announcing the order yesterday, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes said that while the companies will be taking gasoline, kerosene, heating oil and industrial oil from the same storage tanks, marketing will be continued under individual brands. War-time specifications will be established, OPC said, to assure uniformity.

Deputy Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies said terminals will be located in each of six zones in the east's 17 rationed states and supply sources will be designated in the west and southwest for each terminal.

Incoming supplies will be pooled with eastern refinery products for allocation among all companies in a particular zone in proportion to their percentage of 1941 sales, Mr. Davies said. Tank car trains will move only to central terminals and the supplies then will be distributed by truck transport, tank truck or barge, he added.

Mahogany Imports Restricted

WASHINGTON (AP) — A war emergency plan announced jointly by the Board of Economic Warfare, the Defense Supplies Corporation and the War Production Board, provides that after Oct. 1 mahogany logs and lumber can be imported only under direct contract authorization from the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Sees 300,000 Small Stores Closing in '43

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government economists have advised Senators it would be better to provide for the orderly war-time liquidation of many small wholesale and retail businesses than to permit them to "continue profitless competition."

The witnesses, headed by Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, sketched for the Senate small business committee a grim picture of the trade outlook in the year ahead against a background of declining supplies of civilian goods and store labor.

They estimated that upwards of 300,000 retail stores could be expected to close by the end of next year due to the war.

"The average small, retailer can't realize what lies ahead since most of them have fairly satisfactory supplies on hand but replacement difficulties will be constantly greater from now on out," Walter F. Crowder, chief of the Commerce Department's business structure and operations unit, testified.

He said that unless the Government undertook to assure a reasonable allocation of available goods the trend would be toward concentration among the larger dealers and that the small retailers, especially those in small towns, might run out of goods.

He suggested the committee consider: (1) facilities for orderly withdrawal of some of the stores before they "wasted" their assets; (2) limiting the entry of new concerns into the trade fields except in defense localities; (3) limitations against stores in one field taking on new lines of another; and (4) concentration of the existing volume of business "in a few nucleus concerns," with compensation for closed firms.

Mr. Crowder also suggested alternative methods for meeting a "price squeeze" which he said threatened retail merchants. This, he said, would result from price ceilings on the goods a merchant sells and increasing costs of operations based on higher wages and other factors, plus smaller sales volumes.

He declared that consideration should be given to a reduction of services, such as deliveries, pick-ups, call-backs, credit, wrapping and packaging, and to subsidies to finance the uninterrupted flow of available supplies.

September 28, 1942.

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Treasury Hits Flat Limitation On War Profits

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Treasury Department backed up the Army today in its opposition to replacing the present war contract renegotiation law with a flat limitation on war profits.

"If you adopt a flat profit limitation, you have done nothing about controlling costs," Robert Lee Eichholz, assistant tax legislative counsel for the Treasury, told a Senate finance subcommittee studying war profits limitations.

"As a matter of fact, you might make the situation worse," he added.

Prefer Existing Law

He testified that Treasury experts believed the existing law furnished "the best mechanism we have been able to think of" to hold down the cost of the tools of war.

"A profits limitation only cuts down the 5 or 10 or 15 per cent that goes to profits," Eichholz said. "It leaves the other 85 or 90 per cent to ride free."

Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the finance committee, has asked the subcommittee to study a proposed substitute for the present law. The Army, Navy and Maritime Commission were reported to look favorably on some of the perfecting amendments proposed by Senator George, but apparently were strongly opposed to Senator George's suggestion that excessive profits should be determined only after subtraction of all federal income and excess profits taxes, and to a provision that "in no event shall such profits be deemed to be excessive if less than 5 per cent of volume."

Plan Outlined

Senator George proposed that renegotiation of contracts be limited to one year after the end of the taxable year in which the work was performed, and that renegotiations were to be conducted on an overall basis, including profits from all government contracts for a given year, whether from the Navy, Army or maritime commission.

Some contractors have complained that the present law, which permits the government to reopen contracts as late as three years after the close of the war, has made it difficult for them to finance war work.

Senator George proposed that certain types of contracts be excluded from renegotiation, among them those for raw materials, standard commercial fabricated articles, personal services, and where the total annual volume of government contracts with a firm does not exceed $100,000 a year.

New Type Concrete Beam Saves 65 P. C. Reinforcing Steel

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A new type of compressed concrete beam, saving 65 per cent of the steel and more than half of the concrete used in conventional construction work, has been developed by a St. Louis concern.

High tension spring steel instead of the standard reinforcing steel is used.

The steel is stretched to place it under tension and concrete is poured around it. After the concrete hardens, the tension on the steel is released. The metal, pulling back to its original size, compresses the concrete.

Load tests on the new type of beam were made before Albert H. Baum, Jr., building commissioner. He called the results "highly promising."

The beams were developed by the St. Louis branch of the Borsari Tank Corp., of America, under the direction of E. J. Critzas, construction engineer.

"By compressing the concrete," Mr. Critzas explained, "the beam can carry a surplus over the normal load."

For example, he said, a conventional beam, to carry the same load as a compressed beam would have to be two and one half times as heavy.

He foresaw extensive use of the new process in girders for houses, roofs, bridge girders, bomb proof shelters and similar types of construction.

Business Personals

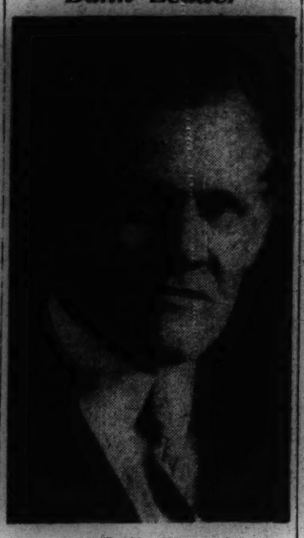
B. C. Forbes, head of the Investors Fairplay League, announces the appointment of Luke C. Leonard, business man and organizer, as manager of the League's Michigan branch, with headquarters in Detroit. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, one of Mr. Leonard's early employers on the Grand Rapids Herald, has expressed cordial endorsement of the appointment.

Albert W. Lind, a general partner of Sterling, Grace & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, has just been commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Naval Reserve and is taking a leave of absence for the duration. He will, however, remain a general partner in the firm.

So. Pacific Freight Haul at Peak

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Southern Pacific Railroad's haul-went over the 60,000-car mark for the first time in system's history last week. The haul totaled 62,809 cars. That was far over the previous record for one week of 59,942 cars made in the last week of August.

Bank Leader



W. L. Hemingway

President of the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo. Elected President of the American Bankers Association.

Hemingway Chosen New A. B. A. Head; Succeeds Koeneke

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—W. L. Hemingway of St. Louis today succeeded to the presidency of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Hemingway, President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., came to the head of the bankers' group through resignation of W. L. Koeneke of Ponca City, Okla., who, because the war has postponed the regular convention and elections by the membership, voluntarily stepped aside so Mr. Hemingway could succeed from the post of first vice-president.

The action was taken at a meeting of the executive council of the association here and followed the tradition of the association of advancing the second-in-command to top place each year.

Mr. Hemingway pledged every support to the organization toward winning the war and said:

"The banks are credited with having sold to the people 85 per cent of all the war bonds that have been sold. Their interest in this vital activity will not lag. Rather, they will exert even greater efforts to sell these bonds."

Regarding the necessity for sale of large quantities of government securities to the banks to finnance the war Mr. Hemingway said:

"We want to say to the secretary of the treasury that he does not have to worry much about that problem because there is in this country a sound banking system.

"The banks can and will supply money needed for purchasing more and still more government obligations suitable for bank investment."

Other changes in officershjps, also made possible by resignations of incumbents, included:

S. A. Phillips, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Louisville, who became President of the National bank division of the association, succeeding W. C. Bowman, President of the First National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.

W. W. Slocum, President, the United Savings Bank, Detroit, became president of the savings division, succeeding Stuart C. Frazier, vice-president, the Washington Mutual Savings Bank of Seattle.

Frank P. Powers, President, Kanabec State Bank, Mora, Minn., succeeded James H. Penick, President of W. P. Korthen Co., Little Rock, Ark., Bankers, as president of the state bank division.

Louis S. Hedley, Vice-President of the First Trust Co. of St. Paul, became president of the trust division, succeeding Richard G. Stockton, Vice-President of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fred M. Bowman, Secretary of the Kansas Bankers Association, Topeka, succeeded William J. Duncan, Jr., secretary of the Minnesota Bankers Association, Minneapolis, as president of the State Secretaries Association.

CCC Subsidizes Vegetable Oils

WASHINGTON (AP)—To prevent the disappearance of shortening, salad and cooking oils from grocery shelves, the government-owned Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to subsidy of one-half cent a pound on crude vegetable oils—peanut, Soybean and cottonseed.

OPA officials said the subsidy program would cost the government about $.6,000,000 on the large 1942 crop, processing of which might not be completed for 18 months.

The CCC will buy the crude oil at ceiling prices—which were adjusted to some extent—and sell to processors at one-half cent under ceiling.

Correspondingly, the processors' ceiling will be lowered by one-half cent, thus reducing the price to wholesalers and retailers without disturbing the processors' margin, without increasing the cost to consumers, and without jeopardizing present returns to farmers.

Capital Stock Tax Deadline Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has extended until November 28 the deadline for corporations to file capital stock tax returns. These returns originally were due July 31 but that deadline was extended until September 29, and now has been set back two more months.

Wiggin Terminals Payments

Directors of Wiggin Terminals, Inc. have authorized distribution of $7.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stockholders of record, Oct. 8, covering payments due July 1 and October 1, 1941. Accruals now total $15 a share. Directors also voted to pay off the last installment of the second mortgage, completing liquidation of the entire principal of $126,000 in about 18 months' period. No obligations now remain outstanding ahead of the 11,000 shares of $7.50 cumulative preferred stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 54-51	106.6	106.6	106.6

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	103	102⅞	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
31 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80½	80⅛	80⅛
12 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
20 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	81½	81½	81½
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅛	108	108
31 Am & For P 5030	74¼	74	74
3 Am Int 5½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Am T & T 3¼s 56	108	108	108
2 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	62¼	62¼	62¼
6 Arm Del 4s 57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞
2 Arm Del 4s 55	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
18 AT&SF 4s 95	111¾	111⅝	111¾
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95	93½	93½	93½
3 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	94½	94½	94½
8 AT&SF 4s 1908-58	104½	104½	104½
9 At&Cha AL 5s 44	103	103	103
28 A C Line 1st 4s 52	84¼	83½	83½
34 A C Line cit 4s 52	72	71½	71½
9 A C Line 4½s 64	63½	63¼	63½
9 A C Line 5s 45	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 At&Dan 1st 4s 48	33¼	33⅛3	33¼
8 At&Dan 2d 4s 48	29¼	29¼	29¼
8 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 B&O 1st mt 4s st	59¼	59⅛	59⅛
10 B&O 95 at A	29⅞	29½	29½
3 B&O 95 st C	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
9 B&O 2000 st D	29½	29	29
10 B&O 96 st F	29⅜	29¼	29¼
34 B&O cv 96 st	24½	23⅝	23¾
13 B&O 4s 48	58⅛	58	58
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48¾	48¼	48⅛
4 B&O S W 50 st	40	39⅝	39⅝
1 BO T C 4s 59	45¾	45¾	45¾
10 Ben T Loan 2¾s 50	97	97	97
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	100	100	100
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	74	74	74
25 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38⅛	38⅝
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	72½	72	72
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	103½	102⅝	102⅝
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
3 Buf Cen El 4½s 81	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Buf R&P 57 st	36⅞	36½	36⅞
36 Bur C R&No 5s 34	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
22 Bur C R&No 5s 34cf	10½	10¼	10⅜
1 Bush Term 5s 55	60	60	60
5 Bush Term 4s 52	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111¾	111⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	111½	111½	111½
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105½	105½	105½
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	108	108	108
4 Celanese 3½s 62	100	100	100
2 Can B Un Pac 4s 48	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Cenu of Ga 5½s 59	7	6⅞	6⅞
18 Can of Ga 5s 59C	7	6⅞	6⅞
21 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	19¾	19	19
15 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	62¼	62	62
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	86¾	86½	86⅞
14 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¼	82	82¼
1 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	72¼	72¼	72¼
12 Cen R R N J 5s 87	20⅜	20½	20⅜
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	19	19	19
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 ChampionP&P 4¾s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 C&O 4½s 92	130	130	130
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104	104	104
43 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22⅞	22½	22½
4 SB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75⅞	75½	75½
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	66½	66½	66½
9 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79	78¾	78¾
8 CB&Q 4s 1 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	92¾	92¾
19 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32½	31¾	31¾
11 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66¾	66½	66½
1 Chi I & L 6s 47	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	30	30	30
10 Chi I & L 4s 47	29	29	29
130 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17⅝	17½	17¼
253 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	4½	3⅞	3⅞
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	43¼	43¼	43¼
CM&SP 4½s 89C	43½	43⅜	43½
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	43¼	43¼	43¼
8 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	41½	41½	41½
25 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41	40¾	40¾
28 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
41 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	35	34½	34½
213 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	23⅜	22	23
29 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23½	23	23
125 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¼	18¼	18¾
29 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	5	4½	4⅝
99 CRI & P 4s 88	31⅜	30½	30¾
10 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	28	28	28
4 CRI & P 4s 88 cf	31½	31½	31½
249 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	18¼	17¼	17⅜
1 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	53½	53½	53½
5 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	49½	49½	49½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
11 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98½	98½	98½
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3 Childs Co 5s 43	42¼	42	42¼
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47	46¾	46⅞
6 Clev Un Term 5s 73	67¾	67¼	67¾
16 Clev Un Term 4½s77C	61⅝	61	61
1 Col P&I 5s 70	88	88	88
20 Col&So 4½s 80	26¾	26	26
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	92	92	92
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92	92	92
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	86½	86½	86½
14 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	34¼	33½	33¾
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105	105
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
1 Con Rys 4s 54	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	95⅞	95½	96⅞
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rct	30	30	30
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	30½	30¼	30⅝
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	91¼	91¼	91¼
43 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅜	57¾	57¾
16 D&RG 4½s 36	22⅜	21¾	22⅜
36 D&RG 4s 36	21½	21⅛	21¼
37 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
28 D&RG West 5s 78	19	18½	18⅝
14 Det Ed 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110¼	110¾
61 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅝	54	54
16 Erie 4s 95	91½	91⅜	91⅜
78 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18½	18¼	18¼
9 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	17¾	17½	17½
15 FondaJ&G2-4s 82fld	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	97	97
8 Goodrich 4½s 56	108½	108	108
1 Ga Nor Ry 5½s 53	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	91	91	91
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
13 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82½	82½	82½
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96½	96½	96½
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74¾	74½	74⅝
5 G Bay & W deb B	11	11	11
10 Gulf M & N 5s 50	87½	87½	87½
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	60	60	60
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	86½	86½	86½
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 Hud&Man rfe 5s 57	47	46½	46⅝
8 Hud⅞&Man inc 5s 57	19⅞	19⅞	19½
1 Ill Cetn 3½s 52	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	48	48	48
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47	46¾	46⅝
7 Ill Cen 4½s 66	45	44⅝	44⅝
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	55⅞	55	55
4 IllCenLouis3½s'53 reg	53	53	53
3 Ill Cent StL 3½s 51	50	50	50
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50	49⅞	49⅞
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102	102	102
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	102	102	102
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4¾	4¾	4¾
41 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26⅝	26½	26¼
26 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	26½	25½	25½
26 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26	25⅝	25⅝
30 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34	33½	33½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	106½	106½	106½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	87¾	87½	87½
39 Int T&T 5s 55	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜
4 James F&Clea 4s 59	80½	80¼	80⅜
2 Kanawa & Mich 4s 90	84	84	84
79 KCP&S & Mem 4s 36	64¾	64½	64½
7 KCP&S & M 3½s 66	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
1 K C South 5s 50	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	110½	110½	110½
116 Lac Gas 5½s 53	90½	88½	89¾
28 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	90½	88½	89⅝
2 Lac Gas 5s 45	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
11 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	68	68	68
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	46	46	46
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38¾	38¾
27 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	34	34¾
37 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¾	32½	32½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31½	31½	31½
1 Lex & East 5s 65	116	116	116
19 Libby McN&L 4s 56	103½	103⅝	103⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	120½	120½	120½
6 Long Dock 3¾s 50	104½	104½	104½
3 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
6 Lou&NAlaCrescent	110	110	110
9 Lou & Nash 3½ M 4s 52	91¼	91	91¼
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48	48	48
3 Mich Cen 3½s 51	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	86	86	86
1 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
13 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	29¾	29¾	29¼
10 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	66¼	66¼	66¼
38 MSP&SSM std 5s 38	15	14½	14½
92 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14⅝	14½	14⅝
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	37¾	37¾	37¾
21 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	20½	19⅝	19⅝
12 M-K-T 4½s 78	32½	32½	32½
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41¾	41¼	41¾
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31½	31½	31½
27 Mo Pac 5s 77	27	27	27
10 Mo Pac 5s 65	27½	27½	27½
53 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26¾	26¾	26¾
11 Mo Pac 5s 80 B	26½	26½	26½
40 Mo Pac 5s 77 G	26¾	26¾	26¾
27 Mo Pac con 4s 78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
14 Monongahla Ry 3½s 66	102	102	102
1 MonWPaPubSr 4½s 60	111½	111½	111½
1 MonWPa Pub Svc 6s 66	109½	109½	109½
9 Mont Pow 5¾s 69	107½	107½	107½
14 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	38	38	38
3 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	30½	30½	30½
1 NashChat&L 4s 78	87½	87½	87½
8 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Nat Steel 3s 60	102	102	102
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	67½	67	67
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 80	110	109¾	109¾
9 N Orl Term 4s 53	81½	81½	81½
12 NO Tex&M 5s 44	86½	86½	86½
1 NO Tex&Mex 6s 16 C	46½	46½	46½
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	44	44	44
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¾	51½	51¾
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47	46½	46⅝
9 NYC cn 4s 98	53¼	53½	53¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 NYC 3¾s 46	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
39 NYC cv 3¼s 52	67	66¼	66¾
17 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74½	74½	74½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	54	54	54
10 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	77	77	77
31 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62	61¾	61¾
3 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100½	100½	100½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64	64¼	64¼
5 NY O El H&P 5s 49	118	118	118
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59	58½	59
62 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	47	46⅜	46½
6 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	59	58¾	59
25 NYNH&H 4½s 67	42½	41⅝	42
6 NYNH&H 4s 47	38	38	38
35 NYNH&H 4s 55	38	37¾	38
15 NYNH&H 4s 56	38	37¾	37⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	9	9	9
41 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7⅝	7¼	7¼
10 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12	11⅞	11⅞
79 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8	7⅞	7⅞
11 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	33⅜	33	33
2 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
7 ..or Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
67 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54⅝	54½	54⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50⅜	50	50
28 Nor Pac 4s97	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41½	41½	41½
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	12	12	12
16 Ohio Ed 4s 85	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	113⅜	113⅛	113⅛
2 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	70	70	70
4 Para Pict 4s 56	100	99⅞	100
5 Pen Co 4s 63	103½	103	103
1 Pen Cl Sand 3½s 60	105	105	105
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
17 Pen P&L 4½s 74	101	99½	99½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105½	105½	105½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120½	120½	120½
18 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101¼	101¼
9 Pen RR 4½s 70	90¼	90	90
2 Pen RR 4½s 84E	97	96¾	96¾
9 Penn RR 3¾s 70	90	89¾	89¾
30 Pen RR 3½s 52	89½	89½	89½
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	72½	72	72
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
6 Phila Co 4½s 61	97	97	97
44 Ph Read C&I 5s 49	10½	10¼	10½
54 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	32⅜	32	32
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102	102	102
2 PCC & SY 5s 75B	105¾	105¾	106¾
5 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	58	58	58
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87¼	86½	86½
1 Prov Sav 4s 57	73	73	74
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
15 Readg 4½s 97 A	77⅞	76⅝	76⅝
11 Readg 4½s 97 B	76½	76½	76½
17 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80½	80¼	80½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	28½	28½	28½
24 RI Ark&La 4½s34	18	17¾	17¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	9½	9½	9½
21 St LIM&S4sR&G 33	77	77⅛	77⅛
2 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	76¾	76⅜	76⅝
41 St L S 5s 50 B	23⅞	22½	22⅝
401 St L SW 1st 4s 89	22⅜	20¼	21¼
44 StLSF4½s 78ct st	21¾	20½	20⅝
104 St L S F 4s 50 A	21¼	20¼	20⅜
104 St L S F 4s 50 A	21¼	20¼	20⅝
18 StL S F 4s 50A ct	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
14 St L SW 5s 52	53½	53½	53½
8 St L SW rfg 5s 90	37	36¼	36¼
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	83½	83½	83½
13 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	76⅜	76	76¼
8 StP&KC ShL4½s41	14	13⅞	14
6 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104	104	104
66 Seab A L cn 6s 45	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
33 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	12¼	12	12
31 Sea A L 4s 50 st	23¼	22½	22½
2 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	24½	24½	24½
65 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	10⅜	9¾	9¾
4 Sea AL rfg 4s50ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
232 Sea-Air Pwr 3½A ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
25 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
5 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅝	105½	105
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	103	103	103
22 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53½	53¼	53¼
20 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	52½	52⅝
15 So Pac 4½s 69	53½	52⅝	52⅝
51 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70⅝	70¼	70½
42 So Pac cit 4s 49	69½	68⅞	68⅝
33 So Pac 3¾s 46	92½	92¼	92¼
29 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	65½	64¾	64¾
7 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	86½	86⅜	86⅜
4 So Pac SFTer 4s 50 reg	81	79	81
15 South Ry 5½s 56	87¾	87½	87¾
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92	92¼
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	67¼	67	67¼
3 So Pac 4s 81	68½	68½	68½
12 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
2 T RR A St L 3¾s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Tex & N Orl 5s 53	½	½	½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 2000	100¾

Real Estate Transition: Stable to Garage to Apartment House—Aircraft Program

Modern House Once Garage In New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—A modern, three-story-and-mezzanine dwelling today stands at 870 Park Avenue where a few months ago an obsolete garage that had seen duty as a stable in its earliest years constituted an eyesore in one of the most fashionable sections of Park Avenue.

Reconstruction of the property provides a good example of what can be done—when priority rules again allow sufficient funds for outmoded properties in the city, Warren Marks, head of Warren Marks Associations, who arranged the leasing of the property from the firm of Brett, Wycoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc., agent for the property, said today. Dr. Richard Horace Hoffman is the lessee.

The old garage stood for many years on the 25-by-100 foot site between 77th and 78th Streets flanked on both sides by towering apartment houses.

Entirely New Home

The building, redesigned by Ely Jacques Kahn and Robert Allen Jacobs, is in every sense an entirely new one, since only the sturdy brick walls and floor beams remain of the original structure. The façade is brightened by liberal use of art-stone stucco and glass.

"Today we find an old eyesore replaced by an exceedingly attractive, modern home eminently more fitting and desirable for the location," Mr. Marks said.

"There are many other similar properties which lend themselves to such improvement. Since it happens that this kind of alteration will not be possible for the duration of the war because of the governmental ban on non-defense construction, there is obviously little that can be done with regard to similar projects at this time. But the success of this undertaking should certainly convince other owners that a postwar application of its principle may provide a solution to the blighted building problem."

Many Uses

Mr. Marks said there were many uses for remodelled garages and stables. "They have width, open spaces which can be divided almost in any way the purchaser or lessee desires. Very often they are located, as this one is, in highly accessible localities. Obviously, they are long past their peak of usefulness as stables and private garages. The era of the private garage is out, I think."

These structures make ideal quarters for artists who are able to use the upstairs for living quarters and leave the downstairs open and unpartitioned for studios, Mr. Marks said. The same arrangement would also be advantageous for operating a dance studio, he held.

"They can also be remodelled into compact living quarters upstairs, with part of the downstairs being used as space for the owner's or lessee's car," he added. "This has been done in a few cases in New York City."

Max Raymer; Hubert J. Van Kan

Who Wouldn't Live in This Garage?

Garages are becoming less and less useful in gasoline-rationed New York, while living quarters are mounting in demand. Hence the garage pictured above at 870 Park Avenue which looked like this (right) is now a modernistic private home (left) designed by Ely J. Kahn and Robert A. Jacobs. The transition is now complete, from stable to garage to apartment house.

Real Estate Men Face Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30—When California's men and women who specialize in the State's biggest product, real estate, gather here, Oct. 5, for the 38th annual convention of the California Real Estate Association, the world situation bids fair to require them to revise upwards the importance of their possible contribution to community development.

Hitherto realtors have largely regarded themselves as businessmen. But in wartime, realty programs for this year's convention indicate, they face an opportunity to qualify as technicians for the postwar world.

'No Little Plans'

With postwar reconstruction under study, the California Real Estate Association is scheduling sessions keyed to the challenge that unless realtors, probably knowing more about their product than anybody else, prepare themselves to advise and direct in the rebuilding and redesigning of rural and urban areas, the job will be left to politicians, for it is going to be done by someone.

Quoting Daniel Burnham, who planned Chicago's great Columbian Exposition—"Make no little plans. They have no magic in them to stir men's blood."—Leland P. Reeder, President of the California Real Estate Association, has already called upon the Association's members "to lead the way in the making of 'no little plans' for the future of real estate."

Drawing attention to England's foresighted intention to build better cities than England has ever known before, Mr. Reeder said: "This same type of planning and thinking should be getting our attention here in California. . . . No other field of real estate activity would seem to offer more to us in the way of potential returns than planning for the perpetuation of the value of real property."

The California Real Estate Association has already led the way nationally in raising its profession to present levels of usefulness and importance. One of its first successes was in securing, years ago, enactment of a law requiring the licensing of all brokers. California was first to pass such a law.

The California Association was first to conduct an institute on appraising. Its institute is now a division of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, the work of which assumes vital significance in these times when the Federal Government is acquiring property on an unprecedented scale.

Property for Parking

During the past year the Association has worked to secure and has obtained passage of a California law which authorizes municipalities to acquire property for public vehicular parking.

On Monday, Oct. 5, the convention gets under way at the Ambassador Hotel here with a State tax conference which carries on work undertaken by the California Real Estate Association last year with the assistance of other organizations interested in taxation.

Tuesday through Friday are set aside for intensive, round-table discussions of appraising, brokerage, property management, and urban land problems.

City planning, of much moment in view of present world circumstances, is to be discussed by Charles T. Stewart, Director of the Urban Land Institute of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Rufus B. Von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California; Raymond D. Smith, Executive Vice-President of the San Francisco Real Estate Board; Charles B. Bennett, City Planning Engineer of Los Angeles, and others.

Pair of Skates Is Worth More Than Old Stove on Scrap Pile

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—You can help Uncle Sam get out of a fix by reading this today, and then doing something about it because the war shut off his supply of certain badly-needed but seldom-mentioned metals, just as his rubber supply was shut off.

Meanwhile, though, you and millions of other Americans were dragging or trundling mountains of scrap to the junk pile in the drive led by the nation's newspapers in the 21-day drive starting Monday.

You pulled out the old iron bed, or the boiler or tractor and wiped off the perspiration and said, "Boy, that was a day's work." And it was.

But those were the big things you did. Uncle Sam urgently needs that scrap, if his mills are going to keep on turning out the steel to hurl at the Axis.

But he needs some little things—like old bicycle chains or kitchen knives or ball bearings—which may be overlooked in the rush to pile up the more obvious junk. They must not be overlooked because they contain vital metal like chromium or manganese or nickel, words that mean little or nothing to most people, but they mean plenty to Uncle Sam.

The amount of manganese mined in this country is relatively small. America got the great bulk of its manganese ore before the war from Russia, the African Gold Coast, Brazil and India, all over water routes now treacherous with U-boats.

Not Much Chromium

The amount of chromium coming out of the earth in this country is insignificant, too. America relied for its supply upon Rhodesia, Cuba, Greece and New Caledonia, all sending the metal to us over water. No nickel is mined in this country at all. It comes from Canada.

There are other odds and ends around the house which you may have overlooked that contain precious, hard-to-get metal.

Small tools—chromium and vanadium; electric heating units—nickel and chrome; old ice skates—nickel, chrome and vanadium; hacksaws — tungsten; hot water tanks—nickel and copper. Copper is scarce here now, even though mined in this country, because the demand for it is so great.

Here is an example of what can be done with a bicycle chain which contains nickel, manganese and steel:

You throw the chain on the scrap pile. The junkman takes the pile to his yard where he separates the various metals, putting the steel in one heap, the iron in another, the nickel in a third.

He had a list—supplied him by the steel companies—of items that are alloys, such as the bicycle chain: an alloy of steel, manganese and nickel.

He'll Pile up a Carload

He'll keep piling up the nickel scrap till he gets a carload of it and then ship it to the mill. Most of that carload will be alloy stuff.

Suppose the carload weighs 30 tons—or 60,000 pounds—the average nickel content would be about ½ of one per cent, or about 300 pounds of nickel, the other 57,000 pounds being roughly steel.

The steel mills will check on that and then make a report to the War Production Board so the Government will know how the precious nickel is being allocated among the steel mills of the country.

Then suppose the mill was going to make 100 tons—200,000 pounds—of steel containing ½ per cent of nickel, which would equal 1,000 pounds. It would have to wait for three of those carloads mentioned above to get enough nickel for the job.

But once enough of that nickel, alloyed with steel, was on hand the mill would dump the steel and nickel into a furnace.

Thus the new alloy for a special war purpose—like sprockets that turn tank treads—would be produced without need for an ounce of virgin nickel.

Since no nickel is mined in this country, our total supply of it is above ground, often lying around in something as useless as an old pair of ice skates. The reason the nickel is mixed with steel is to strengthen it.

So—before you feel satisfied that you have cleared out of your house, or barn or factory every last ounce of metal scrap—take another look around.

Painters' Union Strong-Arming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because a restaurant owner here, seeking to save some money, went out and himself painted the front of his place of business, a brick came crashing through his window the other day. George Henneman, business agent for the Painters District Council, has been indicted by the grand jury for malicious mischief and conspiracy in connection with this incident.

It is, though, a case of more than just michief, malicious or not, it is admitted by the police. And it is more than a case against George Henneman. He merely represents, it is held, a type of racketeering which has done more to retard legitimate labor organization in this area than any amount of resistance from employers.

Mr. Henneman and an associate, Charles Youngblood, another painters' union agent, according to the office of State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney typify a "hoodlum" element which has, by strong-arm methods, climbed into union leadership positions. The same strong-arm methods are used, it is claimed, to prey on legitimate business, either ostensibly in the interest of the union or of the individual—usually the latter.

Meanwhile, Mr. Courtney has sent a strongly worded plea to Lawrence P. Lindelof, president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, and to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, calling Henneman and Youngblood "unfit," and urging that they be removed from office.

Mr. Courtney claimed that Henneman was known as an associate of gangsters, that two rivals for his power in the union, William Schaaf, and James G. Dungan, had been murdered, their cases unsolved. He noted also that Henneman was convicted in 1937 of carrying concealed weapons, but that the verdict was later reversed on a technicality.

Youngblood, on the other hand, was sentenced to prison for robbery in 1920, paroled in 1925, and returned for parole violation three years later. Arthur W. Wallace, head of the Painters' District Council, Mr. Courtney further recalls, was slain in a gun battle with Youngblood last July.

22,000 Miners to Give Time in Scrap Drive

By the Associated Press

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30

Sam Caddy, President of District No. 30, United Mine Workers of America, announced yesterday that approximately 22,000 miners in the District would devote a full day's work each Saturday to the gathering of scrap.

'Youngest' Veteran Re-enlists in Army

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. (AP)—Ernest L. Wrentmore, 37, who claims he was the youngest veteran of the last war, has returned to the Army.

Mr. Wrentmore said he enlisted at the age of 12 years and 10 months, getting by with the declaration that he was 18 because he weighed 145 pounds. He served in Company I of the 60th Infantry, was twice wounded and was decorated. He rejoined the Army as a first lieutenant.

House Repair Handbook Is Money Saver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A booklet of 121 pages entitled "Care and Repair of the House," and published by the Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce, is recommended by Northeastern Homes Foundation as a valuable handbook for home owners who face the necessity of doing much of their own home maintenance work "for the duration." The booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, by remitting 20 cents, the Foundation said. It is listed as "Building and Housing Publication, BH15."

"While this publication was issued several years ago, its information and helpful suggestions are applicable to the average home," said the Foundation. "Its nominal cost may save a home owner many dollars by telling him how to do maintenance and repair jobs which may seem far more complex than they actually are and which, if neglected, may lead to serious damage. In the latter case, an emergency may develop which will require materials so critical in the war effort that they will be unobtainable.

"There is no element of war conservation more important than upkeep of the home by ways and means which will ward off trouble before it starts."

Debt Protection Measure Is Passed

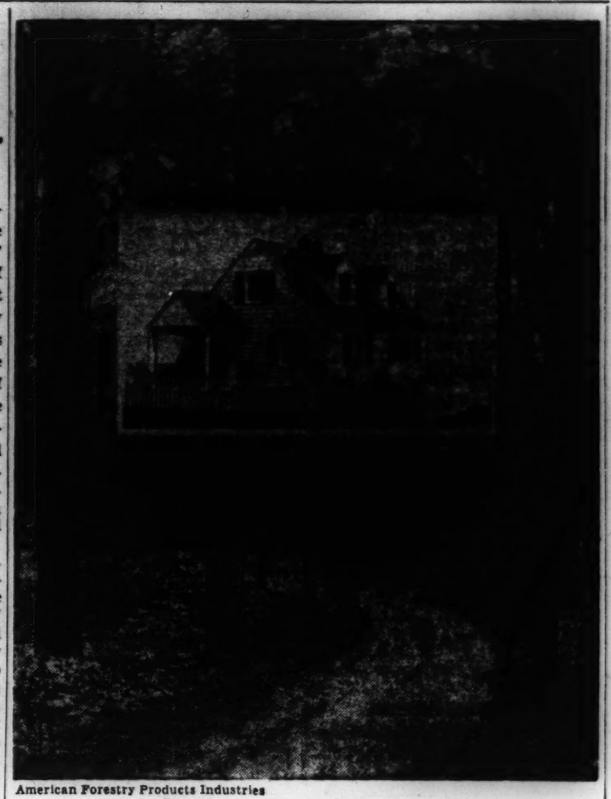
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The House yesterday completed congressional action on legislation liberalizing insurance and debt protection to men inducted into the armed forces.

It adopted by unanimous consent a conference report on a bill amending the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 which Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Oklahoma, said "brings the old law up to date."

Under the legislation approved Representative Sparkman said, soldiers and sailors are given protection on any debts incurred prior to their induction into service, whereas under the old law this protection applied only to debts incurred prior to Oct. 17, 1940.

He said the debt protection provided by the measure also would cover endorsers and guarantors on debts of service men.

The amended bill also raises from $5,000 to $10,000 the amount of private insurance on which the Government will guarantee payment of premiums for the inductee.



American Forestry Products Industries

The House That 25 Acres Built

Experts estimate that the house pictured above required all the wood grown on 25 tree-planted acres in one year. The picket fence illustrates what one acre grew in a year. There being 630,000,000 acres of forestry lands in the United States, enough wood could be grown for 25,000,000 homes a year of the type pictured above, if there were no other uses for the lumber.

Prefabrication of Homes Advanced by Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Prefabrication under the spur of a wartime emergency has lifted home production to a platform of mass construction in two years that might otherwise have required more than a decade to reach, the Architectural Forum reported today.

Declaring that today's prefabricated structures are frequently better in quality than houses erected by hand-methods, the Forum pointed out that with the present labor shortage, the advantage of machine precision parts contributes to the quality of prefabrication.

"Entire towns," the Forum stated, "are being built as a single construction operation, employing the most efficient field fabrication techniques. Prefabrication plants are working at capacity—and expanding their capacity—to meet Government orders for war housing.

"The home building industry is acquiring a vast reservoir of experience in advanced methods of construction which will have an enormous effect on postwar production. For in a good many ways, the small house sums up what we are fighting for.

"One measure of the current stature of prefabrication is the 73,362 war housing units costing $220,000,000 thus far allotted the prefabricators. Another is the great variety of war needs being served by prefabricated structures."

One of the types of prefabrication currently in use, the Architectural Forum explains is the method by which a complete house is manufactured in a factory and then shipped, in some cases, several hundred miles for assembly and erection at the site. This method has proven completely practicable.

N. C. Furniture Plants to Make Troop Gliders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 30—A sweeping program to convert North Carolina's great furniture manufacturing and woodworking industries into production of troop-carrying gliders for the armed forces of the United Nations is now well under way.

Three furniture manufacturing plants—the Morganton Furniture Company, at Morganton; the Bernhardt Furniture Company of Lenoir and the Unique Furniture Company of Winston-Salem are already being converted to the manufacture of glider wings, and many other companies in the industry are speeding their conversion plans.

The second-ranking furniture manufacturing State in the nation—North Carolina—found one of its greatest industries seriously curtailed by Government restrictions on materials that go into furniture manufacturing and eagerly welcomed the chance to convert their plants into glider manufacturing and aid the war effort.

A survey has been made of the many North Carolina plants, and negotiations are under way for as many of them to be converted into war work as possible. The furniture manufacturers were reported ready to co-operate to the fullest extent.

At a preliminary conference here of representatives of the War Production Board, Federal agencies dealing with labor training and several other phases of war emergency activity, and of the furniture and plywood producing industries, it was reported that the discussions brought out an encouraging prospect and that negotiations are being pushed.

These disclosures of the Government's move to develop a glider industry in this State brought out a new phase of the War Production Board's industry conversion program.

North Carolina's furniture manufacturing industry centers in the High Point-Thomasville area, which has an average annual production in peacetime of $60,000,000 to $70,000,000. The industry during the last six months has been severely handicapped by Federal restrictions on steel and iron products, paints and varnishes, textile fabrics, lumber, and other essential materials.

In the conversion to war work, the industry sees its only hope for economic salvation "for the duration." Creation of a Smaller War Plants division by the War Production Board is expected to aid many of the factories in conversions.

Reports indicate that the Government is embarking upon a tremendous program of glider manufacturing to supplement the production of fighting planes.

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California Farmers Say They Lose Money at Parity Prices

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The debate in Washington on whether farm-labor costs should be figured in computation of ceiling prices for foodstuffs has serious import for California farmers whose products this year in many instances have not paid out despite rising costs to consumers.

It is a little-recognized fact that many California farm products are selling below the established "parity" price. This means they are not selling at the price which the Government has said they should if the farmer were to receive an income commensurate with his expenditure for the things he buys. So thin has become the margin in California between cost of producing a crop and its market price that farmers here are having a difficult time to break even.

Serious shortage of foodstuffs produced in this State is threatened in 1943 unless steps are taken now by the Federal Government to remedy the farm-labor shortage and to make it possible for the farmer to produce without financial loss.

This is the summarized opinion of some leading California farm experts.

What this threatened food shortage means is this: California agriculture is a war industry. It needs men to carry it on. It needs enough money to operate, just like any other war industry. If the Washington debate on "parity" prices turns out as the Federal Administration hopes and farm-labor costs are not made a part of "parity" calculations, California farmers expect to lose money on 1943 crops. As a consequence, many will not plant them. Furthermore, unless steps are taken to insure the California farmer of an adequate labor supply, no crops can be planted on an extensive or intensive scale. This is the studied opinion of State agricultural experts.

Farmer Patriotic

Patriotism is not the question. The California farmer is patriotic. He wants to raise the food for the nation's armed men, for its Lend-Lease neighbors, and for the folks at home. He wants to increase his output. But he is faced with lack of men, lack of machines, lack of financial profit. He says he has taken losses this year in good grace. He says he cannot afford to take them next year.

For many years surplus marketing agreements aided California's specialty crops. There was an abundance of inexpensive migratory labor. The margins between cost of production and market income were wide. Today those margins have narrowed. In some instances they have vanished. The migratory farm worker has gone to the shipyards and the aircraft factories. Regular farm "hands" have been drafted. It costs the California farmer more and more to produce and in many instances he isn't even being paid "parity" prices.

According to United States Department of Agriculture figures illustrating the differential between "parity" prices in June, 1942, and average prices the farmer received for his crop the past year, he lost money on sugar beets, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cantaloupes, cauliflower, peas, tomatoes, strawberries, pears, fresh plums, prunes, grapes, raisins, apricots, figs, avocados, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons.

Of course, in many of these cases the farmer was not literally "out of pocket." He simply sold his crop below "parity" or the price he should have received to maintain the standard of living for his family which the Government had estimated as normal.

Two of the most seriously hit types of farmers are the sugar-beet and tomato growers. For instance, as John Pickett, Editor of the Pacific Rural Press, explained, the California tomato grower received only $20 a ton for tomatoes, a bit less than a cent a pound. It cost him more to raise the tomatoes because of the high labor cost, Mr. Picket said. He predicted that next year the tomato shortage would be acute.

Public Misconception

Such an instance is said to illustrate the misconception in the public's thought about prices for foodstuffs. The housewife pays 10 cents a pound for tomatoes here in the Bay Area. She thinks "the farmer must be getting rich." Actually, he receives less than a penny for those tomatoes. Many of them ran a deficit to produce them, according to Mr. Pickett.

"The same situation holds for sugar betts, asparagus, and all along the line," Mr. Pickett said.

Mr. Pickett and other farm experts predicted that the output of field vegetables in California next year will be greatly decreased, amounting to a serious food shortage unless the situation is handled by the Federal Government promptly.

One startling exception existed this year in California crops. The peach yield was the largest in history, more than 15,000,000 cases. It was harvested by volunteer labor, chiefly high-school boys and girls. This crop made money.

Citrus fruits, oranges and grapefruit, have been low in price for some time. While production next year will not greatly fall off in these crops because the trees are there, difficulties in properly pruning, spraying, harvesting, and handling the crops are anticipated because of the labor shortage. Add the increased cost of labor in this type of agriculture to the fact that citrus fruits are selling below "parity"—below a proper income level—and you get the picture there.

Peculiar Condition

California is in a peculiar condition in relation to the parity debate. Most of its crops have been developed on a large scale since 1920, while the base period for calculating parity is August, 1909, to July, 1914. That is, the Government said by law that crops should produce today a purchasing power similar to what they produced in that early day.

To offset this condition, special base periods were set up for California by the Department of Agriculture: for artichokes, 1925-1929; for asparagus, celery, oranges, strawberries, pears, plums, prunes, almonds, walnuts, and other crops, 1919-1929; for cherries, grapes, grapefruit, and others, 1924-1929.

Figs, a California specialty crop, have fallen far below parity the past year for fresh sale and canning. In an effort to support figs, the price has now been boosted, according to a release from the Western Regional Office of Price Administration. It is pointed out figs will not be required in large quantities by the Government, but that the market situation should improve since imports of foreign figs are cut off.

Canned ripe olives far exceeded parity this year, and olives crushed for oil brought more than four times the parity price. Almonds doubled parity the past year in prices recived. These conditions are abnormal, due to the war, a heavy domestic demand for the crop, and an elimination of foreign sources. On the other hand, avocados sold for only one-fifth of parity.

In announcing increased prices for six important California dried fruits—apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, figs and raisins—the Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration here explained this move was made necessary "because of higher farm material and labor costs as compared with the 1941 season."

To Insure Production

"Price increases in both canned and dried fruits were necessary in order to insure adequate production," the OPA said.

According to California farm sources, similar steps must be taken to insure adequate production in the staples, in other fruits, in some types of nuts, and in livestock. In view of conditions, the position of the National Administration in opposing computing farm-labor costs in fixing prices is an enigma to Californians.

"If Washington doesn't get a formula worked out soon, it will be very hard to get production programs under way next year," declared Paul Parker of the Farm Credit Administration, Berkeley. He cited a serious threat to livestock-breeding programs because of uncertainty over prices.

To Ray Wiser, Executive Secretary of the California Farm Bureau Federation, costs of labor must be computed in settling what the California farmer is entitled to receive for his crops. Unless these costs are computed, he said, production of foodstuffs in this State will be dried up. "It simply doesn't make sense to farmers here for war industries to work on a cost-plus basis of adding 10 per cent to over-all costs of production for war labor and at the same time say the farmer cannot compute the cost of his labor in fixing prices.

A member of the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Berkeley, pointed out price ceilings for each crop should be worked out individually to meet the unusual conditions of the times. Similarly, a member of the California Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency declared the market situation today is too complex for any blanket settlement.

While farmers out here are as eager to stop inflation as anyone, observers declared, they point out it should be obvious no business can long survive if it must spend more in production than it takes in in sales.

It's a Varied Range of 'Help' That Wins U. S. Food Battle

Wide World-Associated Press

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 — Soldiers, society women, co-eds, convicts and cooks have stepped into rural America's battle for food production in an effort to offset a serious shortage of skilled hands.

Fort Niagara troopers plucked peaches in New York. Boy Scouts dug potatoes in Maine. Domestic servants in Newellton, La., were given half-days off to pick cotton. Girls jockeyed tractors in Oklahoma, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

Volunteers from Japanese relocation centers were used in Arizona and others in Montana and Wyoming. Idaho businessmen who closed their stores and joined their staffs and school kids in the fields were credited with saving "hundreds of farmers and orchardists from bankruptcy."

Washington State employees and inmates of State institutions put in more than 75,000 hours of chores. City folks worked night shifts in canneries. Men from prisons gathered grapes in California The 52 members of the Greeley State Teachers College football squad in Colorado practised in the morning, went about agricultural tasks in the afternoon Their coach pulled onions.

Lack of Help the Reason

The reason for the strange spectacle is a farm labor shortage.

To get definitive data on the scope and stringency of the situation Wide World newsmen questioned state agricultural commissioners or corresponding officials across the nation. The information they obtained could be summarized thus today:

Farm labor shortages were reported in 42 States. They were termed serious in 13 of them.

The most-mentioned causes were high wages which draw workers to war plants (38 times), and men entering the armed forces (37 times), during a period of huge crop quotas and heavy yields.

In 31 States curtailed 1943 production was predicted unless the labor deficiency is relieved.

Most frequently recommended remedy (17 times) was this: Draft boards should defer, or at least give more favorable consideration to, essential farm hands. Five spokesmen proposed farm prices should be increased to enable farmers to meet industrial pay competition. A few maintained farm workers should be allocated on a par with industrial workers.

While the statistics were being compiled, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard warned that the United States would face a food shortage unless it solves quickly the problem of manning the farms. He estimated the armed forces and factories may drain off approximately 2,000,000 farm workers by the end of 1942 in addition to those who already have gone.

The supply of farm hands in some States has dwindled to an alarming degree. As of July 1, it was calculated at 62 per cent of normal in Kansas; 56 per cent of normal (lowest on record) in Maryland; 60 per cent of normal in Georgia, and the "worst since the first World War" in Oklahoma.

Unless corrective measures are taken, officials reckoned 1943 production would be cut "seriously" in Pennsylvania, be slashed at least a third in Georgia, and possibly drop 50 per cent in Oklahoma and Nevada.

On the other extreme was Kentucky, where work reserves drawn from the mountains proved sufficiently large to fill the needs of other counties and to provide 750 men for other States.

Some of the experts were inclined to concentrate on 1942 problems before pondering those of next year. Mississippi's Commissioner of Agriculture, Si Corley, commented: "We'll be lucky to get this crop in."

Losses of Foodstuffs

Considerable spoilage of potato, tomato, apple, and melon crops was reported in Ohio, although growers have offered wages double those of a year ago. Most of the bumper growth of prairie hay in the range country of South Dakota won't be cut because of the lack of help

Iowa expected that "a lot of corn" won't be picked until next spring. Vermont advised that good farms had been abandoned temporarily and stock had been sold because the owners had left for the war, or had insufficient aid.

W. Kerr Scott, North Carolina's Agriculture Commissioner, said some fields were unharvested and that work was hampered by a shortage of farm machinery. He added:

"There is not a hay loader or mowing machine available in the hands of any farm machinery dealer in North Carolina."

Deputy Agriculture Commissioner Lawrence O'Neill of Michigan said many farmers were thinking of turning their fields to pasture in 1943. A check by the Kansas U. S. D. A. War Board indicated approximately 193,000 acres of farm land would be idle next year —52.2 per cent abandoned because of Selective Service and 35.2 per cent because of the attraction of war industries.

Home Front Wear

Associated Press

"Bundles" Uniform

Modeled by Miss Betty Bond of New York, the "Home Front Uniform" adopted by Bundles for America, Inc., organization of volunteer workers, is shown above. It is navy blue and has sewed-down, inverted pleats in the skirt, capacious pockets on the tailored jacket and buttons of dark plastic. The suit is worn with a classic white shirt, with turned-down collar, and a semi-military hat of suit material topped off with the red, white, blue and gold metal insignia of the organization. The shoulder-strap bag is optional.

Short Trials Are Urged As War Measure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Pre-trial conferences between litigants and judges in an effort to settle legal controversies without unnecessary delay and expense were urged yesterday as a contribution to the war effort by Henry P. Chandler, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

In his annual report submitted to a conference of senior circuit judges in session at the Supreme Court, Mr. Chandler said:

"There is general recognition that in the present period of war, when it is necessary to conserve every ounce of labor power, the fullest practicable application of pre-trial procedure and the economy of time on the part of judges, jurors, lawyers and litigants that it brings, are especially desirable.

"The extension of the practice in all state courts, as well as the federal courts, is being widely urged and with good reason."

Such conferences, the Director said, are "definitely beneficial in simplifying the issues, shortening the time of trial in contested cases, and facilitating settlements."

He also recommended "all practicable extension of pre-sentence investigations" to aid a judge to determine what type of punishment, and the degree, should be given convicted criminals.

Mr. Chandler said that "new types of cases growing out of the war policies are appearing more and more frequently upon the calendars, and undoubtedly will increase in number as time passes."

Alleged violations of the Selective Service Act accounted for 3,356 cases during the fiscal year ending last June 30, he said, and there were 720 cases based on alleged violations of the Alien Registration Act. These two classes, he added, constituted almost one-seventh of all criminal cases in federal district courts.

Co-operatives Hear Of Postwar Plans

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Just as the U. S. military general staff has an orange plan or a blue plan to meet different conditions of enemy alliance or attack, so also is a general staff, guided by the Government, planning for the setting down objectives for postwar days.

How this staff is operating was explained by Charles W. Eliot, Washington Director of National Resources Planning Board. Mr. Eliot addressed the Co-operative League of the United States meeting here.

The Board, Mr. Eliot explained, has been directed by the President to bring together for his consideration and for Congress the plans and proposals for the postwar period which now are being developed by Governmental and private agencies.

"All plans for what comes after the war must be drawn in terms of alternatives . . . alternatives according to the conditions which exist when the plan is to be put into operation and according to the objectives which we as a people may decide to seek," Mr. Eliot said.

In setting down postwar objectives, the Board assumes a total victory; a national income of over 120 billions of 1940 dollars; full employment of manpower for production; a large pent-up demand for consumer goods arising from full employment at fair wages and from war savings and that the wartime controls over our economy through rationing and priorities will be constantly intensified the longer the war lasts.

Student Cars Get Preferred Rating

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration yesterday ruled that cars carrying students and teachers to and from school were entitled to "preferred mileage"—that is, C ration books—as being in the category of essential vehicles.

It was stipulated, however, that supplemental rations obtained for this purpose must be limited to cars carrying four or more such persons, and that alternative means of transportation are shown to be inadequate.

Heretofore this type of driving has been recognized as an "occupational" use of a car, entitling the operator to A and B cards which provide only a maximum of 470 miles a month.

OPA ruled also that authorized representatives of labor, management or government whose services are essential in settling labor disputes in war plants are eligible to purchase recapped tires.

Recaps also may be purchased by such persons if they need passenger cars to transport workers to war-essential plants.

Women's Coast Guard Reserve Unit Proposed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A Coast Guard women's reserve organization, similar to the Navy's Waves and Army's Waacs, was proposed Sept. 29 in legislation introduced by Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts of the Senate Naval Committee.

His bill would amend the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941 to establish a women's reserve unit, composed of officer and enlisted personnel, headed by a women lieutenant commander.

The measure provides that the women would not be assigned to duty on board vessels or combat aircraft, but would be given shore assignments to release men for sea duty.

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Rugs—Slip Covers

JERSEY CITY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-3111

Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
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Books—Gifts—Cards
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FIX UP OUR MOTTO
Why not make it yours?
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Mo. 2-3210—3211

FIX UP
ALL TYPES OF HEATING and PLUMBING
INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS
JERRE R. BLODGETT
58 Glenridge Avenue Glen Ridge 2-8485

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Upper Montclair
Phone: MO. 3-1588

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

GRIFFITHS
"THE MUSIC CENTER OF NEW JERSEY"
• STEINWAY • KIMBALL • CHICKERING • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO • HAMMOND ORGAN and SOLOVOX MAGNAVOX RADIO - PHONOGRAPHS
Small Musical Instruments
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.

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Austin's
MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Corner Canfield Street

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Good Marketing
MEATS and GROCERIES
FRUIT and VEGETABLES
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

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TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

RIDGEWOOD

MEYERSON'S
THE *Emma Jettick* STORE
$5 to $6.50
Shoes for the Entire Family
5 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

SUMMIT

RUG CLEANING
and
EXPERT REPAIRING
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-4023
GAGE BREWSTER

Leeds
MILLINERY HANDBAGS
390 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-6222

TENAFLY

UNion 3-3366 Jos. K. Seraydarian Est. 1918
Beacon Rug Cleaning Co.
Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRIEDEL HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
403A SOUTH AVE. TEL. WE. 2-2128

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Let Us Do Your Baking
during this busy Fall season
SIEVER'S BAKERY
C. Wirth, Prop.
117 East Broad Street WE. 2-4139

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METTLER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Appel JEWELER
Established 1880
Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1051 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality
at Thrift Prices

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures!
Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk
Butter. Complete Dairy
Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Printzess Fur Trimmed Wool
Fabric Coats and Hollander
Fur Coats "1942-43" Styles.

HARRISBURG

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harold's
WALL PAPERS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5282

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes
with Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

THE CEDAR CHEST
Fall Outfits
414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3668

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1516—1517
107 N. Wayne Ave.
Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sid Kauffman Tailors
Formerly with The Bacharach-Kauffman Co.
SUITS TO MEASURE
FROM $35.75 UP
Crozer Arcade, 1420 Chestnut Street

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
YOU NEED NOT BE SCOTCH
to wear the unusual Scotch agate and gold bracelet we now have in stock.
$37.50
STORE HOURS: 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges

HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3134

PITTSBURGH

GRAHAM-BEERBOWER LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Millwork
At South Park—
the Playground of Pittsburgh
Broughton, Pa.
Tel. Carrick 2131

Clarice May Hamer
201 Pitt Bank Building
Pittsburgh
Now is the time to order your
Christmas Cards
Have nice selection.

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

CLARINET and
PIANO LESSONS
Enroll Now
KATHRYN HEUPEL
3341 Eastmont Street, Dormont
Phone Lehigh 4287

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits
and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For Better Fresh Meats
try
SAYLOR'S
Department under new management
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

Your Fashion Center of
Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs
Stop at the Sign of the
GOLD BOOT
140 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5263

UPPER DARBY

You'll enjoy shopping

for gifts, lamps, tables, accessories in a store laden with brilliant selections.
COLLINS STORE
7056 Garrett Road
Blvd. 9768

Top Fashions in Fall Hats
Custom Hats, too
Handbags
Hosiery
The Bonnet Box....
151 Long Lane Blvd. 0146

First Aid for Your Rugs
Clean them the (American-Way). A 9x12 Domestic Rug correctly and safely cleaned for only $3.95.
American-Oriental Rug Co.
7213 West Chester Pike
Upper Darby, Pa.
Call Boulevard 0159 right now!

CLOVER HOSIERY
and ACCESSORIES
HOSIERY—BAGS—GLOVES
LINGERIE—HANDKERCHIEFS
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg.
Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 4045

Famous Shoes
from Famous Makers
Cancellation Shoes
Men's—Women's—Children's
Separate Children's Department
X-Ray Fitting Equipment
SHEPPARD'S
6504-06 Market Street Blvd. 9797

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service
for Particular People"
Churchill 4000 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"No, Mr. Williams, you have it wrong. It's the barber twice a MONTH and the dentist twice a YEAR."

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Expression "A Little Bird Told Me" Originated?

Authorities differ as to the origin of this phrase. Some hold that it is borrowed from Ecclesiastes X:20 ". . . for a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter." Others suggest that it may have come from the Dutch phrase, "Er lij t'el baerd," meaning "I should betray another," with the connotation, "I do not wish to reveal the source of my information."

If Any Flowers Grow in the Antarctic?

Because the temperatures are so low and the summers are so short, there are said to be but two flowering plants in the Antarctic—one a type of grass, and the other related to the wild campion. By way of contrast, it may be mentioned that the same authority states that there are some 400 species of flowering plants in the relatively warm Arctic.

How Many Islands There Are in the British Isles?

When the British Isles are mentioned, we usually think of the two large islands of Great Britain and Ireland. However, when the smaller islands and islets are considered, such as the Hebrides, Orkneys, and Shetlands, the number mounts to around 5,000 islands.

W. P. Keasbey

Camera Oddities

Wide World

Meet Axis, Alabama

For 38 years this Mobile County community was practically unheard of. Then Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo formed their gangster trio. Persons from all parts of the United States flooded the tiny post-office with pleas to change the town's name. Just why they seem so excited Axis people cannot figure out. Townsmen point out they can be just as patriotic under one name as another. The photograph reveals one of the town's pets casting a baleful eye at strangers.

Monitor Camera Club from E. P. Hershey, San Antonio

Venetian Scene in San Antonio

The San Antonio River winds gracefully through this beautiful city. More than 20 bridges span the river in the main business section.

Chivalrous Pilot

In marked contrast with the enemy's habit of machine-gunning defenseless airmen is this act of chivalry enacted by a British fighter-pilot during a raid over Malta. It was mentioned in a recent dispatch from that famous island in these words:

The pilot saw a German fighter aircraft shot down and the enemy pilot bail out into the sea. He threw his rubber dinghy from the cockpit, and when it hit the water the German was able to scramble into it and was then saved by an RAF launch.

In making this gesture the British pilot knew that he was throwing away his own chance of survival in the event of being shot down himself.

Bomber Controls

In the cockpit of every American bomber are more than 200 instruments.

A Verse for Today . . .

And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve things that are excellent.—PHIL. 1:9, 10

Daily Quotation

JOY is not in things; it is in us.—JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET.

Words of Current Interest

Abhorreth (Ps. 107:18)—*Ab-hor'-eth* (a clipped-short as in account, o as in orb, e short, or as short i).

"To abominate," "stand aghast at." Since the fifteenth century. A handy representative of a number of Hebrew words that signify "dislike," it covers considerable ground in Authorized. An American Translation has for the passage in Psalms: "They loathed every kind of food."

In the interest of definition, we quote The General Basic English Dictionary (London: Evans Brothers). There "abhor" is paraphrased: "have a feeling of hate or disgust for."

Obliterated—*Ob-lit'-er-at'-ed* (o clipped-short as in connect, i short, first e as in maker, a long, second e short, or as short i).

"Blot out," "delete." Much figuratively used, as "to efface from memory or thought." Since the seventeenth century. Made from the Latin verb *obliterare*, "to erase." Basic paraphrases: "Take away all signs of," "get rubbed out," "make destruction of."

Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms gives as equivalents: "Cancel, "expunge."

Refutation—*Ref-u-ta'-shun* (e short, first u quick-long as in unite, a long, second u clipped-short as in circus).

"The action of refuting or disapproving a statement, charge, etc." (Oxford Dictionary.) Since the sixteenth century. In the classic Latin rhetoricians' and the post-classic grammarians' vocabulary stands *refutatio;* stem and meaning fall into place in English argumentative discourse.

Simulates—*Sim'-u-lats* (i short, u quick-long as in unite, a long).

Calls up the spectacle of somebody assuming a false appearance, or one different from usual. Since the seventeenth century. Vergilian Latin, *simulare*, "to mimic."

Solemnities (Isa. 33:20)—*Solem'-ni-tiz* (o quick-long as in obey, e short, first i clipped-short as in charity, second short.

In use since the thirteenth century, referring to a dignified and ceremonious occasion; an old and established term, therefore, when the Authorized Version was put together. Shaped from the classic Latin adjective *solemnis*, which has to do with something happening "every year," it acquires the signification of "formal." The Latin Version of the Bible renders the Hebrew word of Isaiah with *solemnitatis*, which may have influenced the Authorized scholars. An American Translation renders the passage, "Zion, the city of our festal assemblies."

Succoured (II Cor. 6:2)—*Suk'-erd* (u short, e as in maker).

Wycliffe has, "I have helped thee." Tyndale has, "have I succoured thee," and other old translators follow him. The Greek word of the original text carries the notion of "run to the cry" of someone; and the Latin verb behind "succour" (*subcurrere*) carries that of "run to the support" of someone.

Vitiate—*Vish'-i-at* (both i's short, a long).

"To impair," "to corrupt." Since sixteenth century, and much employed all the way down. Basic paraphrases: "make without effect," "do damage to the quality of." Webster's Synonyms: "debase," "deprave," "pervert." Then, the Latin lexicon: *vitiare*, "to mar."

In Lighter Vein

Skyscraper Wanted

Two Scots went into the Shelbourne Hotel, in Dublin, and inquired the cost of a night's lodging.

"Rooms on the first floor," replied the clerk, "are two guineas, on the second floor one guinea, the third floor ten shillings, and five shillings for the top floor."

The two prospective guests withdrew for a conference. When they returned, the clerk inquired cheerily, "Well, gentlemen, shall we book rooms for you?"

"Na, na, mister," replied the spokesman for the pair, "ye've a fine hoose, but it's nae near heich eneuch."

What's That?

Wife: "It says here that the average persons speaks 10,000 words a day."

Husband: "Yes, dear—but you're far above the average, you know."—Answers.

Safe Place

Brown: "You know, no matter where I hide my money, my wife always finds it."

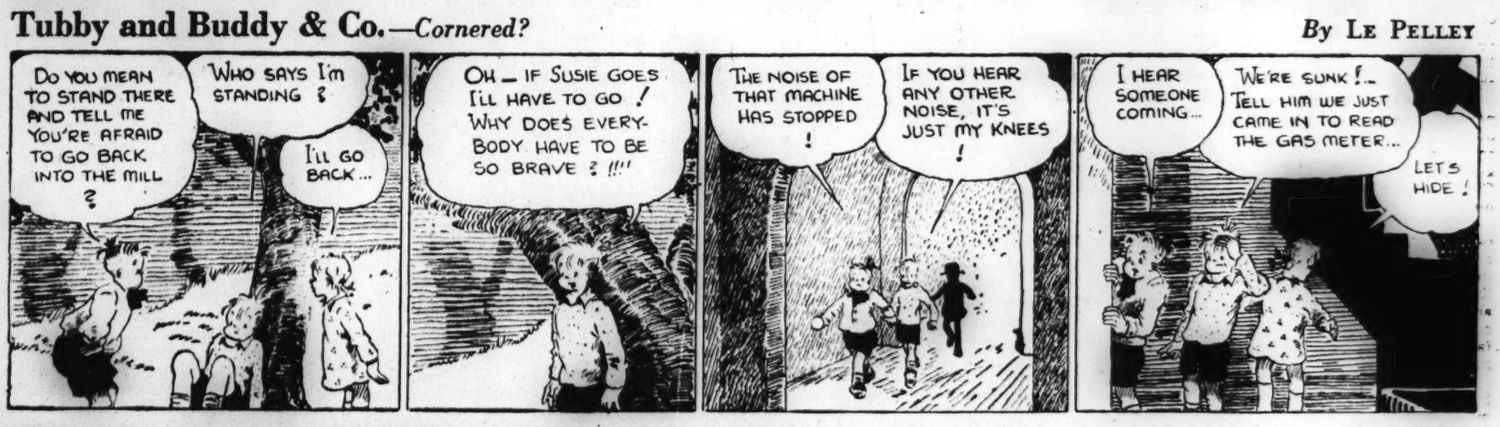
White: "My wife never finds mine. I keep it in the basket with my undarned socks."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

NEWS ITEM— HITLER TO TELL GERMAN PEOPLE OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

YOU WILL HAVE TO WAIT FOR FURTHER NEWS
HERR HITLER, THE PEOPLE ARE GETTING ANXIOUS— THEY WANT TO HEAR YOU HAVE REALLY CAPTURED STALINGRAD
THEY WILL HAVE TO WAIT A LITTLE LONGER
FÜHRER, THE CROWD IS GETTING RESTLESS
TELL THEM OF SOME ACCOMPLISHMENT
THEY NEED CHEERING UP
JA! JA!
WE HAVE JUST EXECUTED 74 MORE FRENCH HOSTAGES
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cornered?*

By LE PELLEY


DO YOU MEAN TO STAND THERE AND TELL ME YOU'RE AFRAID TO GO BACK INTO THE MILL ?
WHO SAYS I'm STANDING ?
I'LL GO BACK...
OH — IF SUSIE GOES I'LL HAVE TO GO ! WHY DOES EVERY-BODY HAVE TO BE SO BRAVE ? !!!
THE NOISE OF THAT MACHINE HAS STOPPED !
IF YOU HEAR ANY OTHER NOISE, IT'S JUST MY KNEES !
I HEAR SOMEONE COMING...
WE'RE SUNK !.. TELL HIM WE JUST CAME IN TO READ THE GAS METER...
LET'S HIDE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Wonder If the Boss Realizes What He's Asking?*

By RODGERS

"Just sit down and be patient, and you'll get your supper!" the Boss said—
So— down I sat—
That was easy enough!
But being patient—
Well— I tried!

The Adventures of Waddles—" . . . *With the Greatest of Ease*"

By THE HAGERS

"Your air vent, Squirrel, I'll not fill With tree cement," said Jack Spoonbill.

"Thank you! Now I will let you see My brand-new pair of wings," said he.

"The Drakeville air corps let me in. We flying squirrels wear thin."

He took off with a graceful glide. "Keep 'em flying, Bud!" I cried.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."*

Editorials

Help for the Farmer

Behind the smoke of battle surrounding farm parity in Congress is the very real fact that farmers face a serious shortage of labor. They are seeking to have the costs of the labor they hire included, by law, in any computation of parity, which would govern the ceiling on prices they receive. This the Senate, by what is probably only a token vote, has acceded to.

For the last two decades the farmer has seen his workers, including very often his own children, lured away by the higher wages of industry. Confronted by an aggravation of his problem, the farmer still looks at the old-time cause of his difficulty and seeks a means to meet it. His answer is a complicated economic slide-rule called parity (with wages figured in) that will let him advance his prices to a level on which he can compete in the labor market with the war plants.

But, actually, the farmer today is not only faced with the old problem made more acute by the insatiable demand of war industry for workers; he is also faced with an entirely new problem. It is that of enlistment and selective service in the armed forces, a problem that already, according to the National Farmers' Union, accounts for 70 per cent of the shortage and which will inevitably assume more and more importance as the size of the Army and Navy is increased.

It goes without saying that this will affect industry, too. So to have farmers and industry competing with one another for the diminishing supply of labor, and both operating under wage, and possibly price, ceilings that are merely "jelled" and are not solidly frozen, would be to induce the very inflation America is striving to avoid. It would mean that industrial wages would either have to be radically reduced by decree, or farm prices substantially increased, or—as some are insisting—the Government would have to give the farmers a subsidy for wages so that production costs would be guaranteed.

But even if all this were done—and we certainly do not advocate it—the essential problem of best utilizing manpower would persist. To appreciate this, we must recall for an instant a few facts about farm work. On two thirds of the farms in the United States the bulk of the work is done by members of the family. There may be a "hired man" or a "hired girl," but help in quantity is needed only seasonally.

For most farmers, then, the real relief in farm labor would be to defer their sons and hired hands from selective service. In addition, some arrangement would have to be made for seasonal peaks. Partly this can be done, as the last war showed, through use of more machinery, perhaps governmentally financed and co-operatively used. Partly it can be done through excusing from military service the skilled men who run such machines.

Partly it may be done—as this last harvest has indicated—through temporary use of high school and college students, office workers, and others who voluntarily went into fields and orchards. All this, of course, needs to be definitely organized—perhaps, as Manpower Commissioner McNutt proposes, on a draft basis, with mandatory allocations.

So it is that the ultimate answer to the problem of farm labor must be the same as the answer to the problem of war industry and civilian business. This apparently lies in an inventory of manpower and a realistic decision by the Administration as to what size Army can be raised without undermining the agrarian and factory production that supports the fighters.

Rather than tussle with the loose ends of the problem, or quarrel over expedients like wages and parity, the problem needs to be seen as the one problem of wisely using manpower in all the war effort. It should then be treated as one problem by both Congress and the Administration, so that practical legislation can be passed and logical executive steps follow.

Planes Plus

The reports now coming in from half a dozen fronts on which United States air power is beginning to take hold are reassuring Americans about the quality of their planes. The remarkable record reported from the Solomons of 42 enemy ships, including 23 out of an attacking group of 25 bombers, knocked down without loss of an American plane is most encouraging. So, too, is the blow delivered at the Japanese on Kiska Island, where United Nations teamwork was expressed in a joint operation with Canadian aircraft.

Some of the stories of Flying Fortress performance now coming from Britain and Egypt add to the good impression. Apparently English officials are now convinced that American daylight, precision bombing will fit very usefully into a developing over-all air offensive supplementing their own massive night raids. There is evidence also that American planes are responsible for some at least of the bombings which are causing so much consternation in the capitals of Nazi satellite countries in the Balkans.

Performance records at the front are far more satisfying than all the pretty pictures in the magazines. Indeed some of the disquietude about American planes was due as much as anything to boastful advertising which left the public unprepared to discover that certain American planes were inferior—particularly for some tasks they were never designed to perform. Even now the layman should estimate a plane only when he knows what it has been asked to do, and what kind of handling it is getting.

Indeed much of the good record now unrolling should be credited to superior flying and ground crews. The Flying Tigers, by sheer skill with old P-40s that lacked the ceiling and maneuverability of the Zeros, gave the Japanese a nightmare. General Doolittle's bombing of Tokyo is believed to have been made possible because B-25s were taught to take off with a shorter run than they were supposed to require. The Nazis won Crete by an unorthodox and imaginative use of planes.

Ingenuity and skill, courage and sound training can fill many gaps in faulty or scarce equipment and can make the most of faultless and abundant planes. Men are still more important than machines, mental qualities than material power. The fact should never be forgotten in any phase of our thinking about the war.

No Time for Experiments

Today is a poor time to be asking Congress for the beginnings of compulsory health insurance. Yet this has just been done by Representative Eliot of Massachusetts in a bill in the House. Apparently this is an Administration bill backed by the Social Security Board. It calls for the first half of the standard health insurance system. It would set up a national system of disability insurance for making cash payments to the sick. The measure would also introduce compulsory hospital insurance.

To pay for these new insurances, a new pay-roll tax of 3 per cent would be placed on every employer covered by the Social Security Act. Similarly every employee would be taxed an additional 3 per cent. After 1948, the employer's total tax for social security, including old age and unemployment insurance already enacted, would run from 7 to 9 per cent. The employee's contribution would generally be 6 per cent on the first $3,000 of earnings.

Obviously in seeking disability insurance now, Washington officials are using indirect tactics to gain health insurance. The strategy of employing disability insurance as a stepping stone was disclosed by the American Federation of Labor nearly two years ago. In its 1941 legislative program the A. F. of L. said:

> Insurance for permanent and temporary disability also should be enacted immediately. We believe this should be the first step toward a far-reaching national program of health insurance, which is our ultimate goal.

A vast change in American institutions is implied in the new social security bill. Such a measure should not be pushed when the country is absorbed in the war.

The Senate Finance Committee did well to sidetrack the tremendous innovations forecast in the Eliot bill by its vote deferring increases in pay-roll taxes. The temper of Congress indicates endorsement of the committee's disapproval. The country at large is even less prepared to take on something so enormous in social change of which it knows so little.

We were about to compliment a young red-headed friend of ours for courage when he applied for transfer from battle-wagons to the tin-fish, when he let it drop that they don't have to holystone decks on submarines.

Pit your junk against the Junkers!

Twin Giants

The Bookshelf

Fifth Columnists of the Sixties

The parallel between Civil War times and the early days of World War Two in the United States is strikingly illustrated in an important book by Wood Gray, Associate Professor of American History at the George Washington University. THE HIDDEN CIVIL WAR: The Story of the Copperheads (New York: Viking. $3.75) reviews a defeatist movement in the North which had its roots in a dozen different prejudices. Every chapter has implications significant to the present.

To begin with, a very large section of Northern opinion opposed the war before it began. Says the author:

"In the Northeast opposition to the war effort came from manufacturers and merchants who had built up a flourishing trade with Southern planters [and] from recently arrived immigrant groups, particularly the Irish. . . . The shoemakers of the Bay State shod Southern feet, both white and black, the harnessmakers and carriage manufacturers of Connecticut enabled the planters to ride abroad, and the stovemakers of New Jersey warmed them from the chill of the winter months. . . . The numerous foreign-born proletariat, led by the Irish and with the Germans in second place, like their brethren in the Middle West feared potential competition and association with liberated Negroes and generally looked upon the Republican Party as the chief heir of the Know Nothing movement which had been so active in this section in the previous decade. . . . In the chill precincts of the Friday and Somerset clubs in Boston patriotism was at so low an ebb that in 1863 a group, of which Oliver Wendell Holmes was a member, organized the rival Union Club."

Most of these groups preferred acquiescence in secession to war. They fancied they could still do business with an independent Confederacy. Wasn't there a considerable American group who thought—and who still may believe—they could "do business with Hitler"?

As the war went on, disaffection grew. The disloyal elements, quieted at first as the flag was fired on at Fort Sumter, soon regained their boldness. Arrests were made for subversive activities and the Federal Government kept a close watch on various newspapers which seemed determined to sabotage the war effort. A parallel to the Bund of today was the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose members participated in warlike activities—burning bridges, slaying recruiting officers, aiding insurrectionists in Border States, plotting with Confederates in Canada and in the South, persecuting families of Union soldiers.

Chicago was a hotbed of Southern sympathizers. An Iowa State Senator published a statement hoping that the Confederates would compel the North to yield. Governor Morton of Indiana wrote Lincoln that he feared that if the South won the war, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois would demand annexation to the Confederacy. In June, 1863, a huge mass meeting overflowed Cooper Union in New York City calling for immediate peace and urging Democrats everywhere to repudiate the war.

The Party in Ohio, intent on "peace at any price," nominated for Governor the former Congressman, Clement L. Vallandigham, who had been found guilty of sedition and who was banished by Presidential order. Young women at campaign rallies bore placards inscribed, "Fathers, Save Us From Negro Equality."

But the Republicans were shrewd enough to drop partisan appeal. They drew only the line of loyalty. Stressing preservation of the Union, they lined up conservative Democrats, and managed to win by narrow margins. Judge Arthur MacArthur, grandfather of the hero of Bataan, presided over a Wisconsin meeting of such Democrats who indorsed a Unionist slate.

Lincoln, who had commuted Vallandigham's prison sentence to exile, had constantly to undo extremist mistakes. He squelched General Burnside when that blunderer suppressed the Chicago Times and forced the General to free all save the really dangerous political prisoners. But the Administration was no weakling. Threatened violence and resistance to the draft were overcome by military measures. Hundreds of deserters were captured in Illinois. Armed mobs were dispersed.

Behavior triumphed over bias in the end. "The great majority of the people," concludes the author, "often misled and given to alternate excesses of optimism and despair, were in the end willing to carry the war through to its close. . . . Often foolish, they were never base. In their conduct and reactions were to be seen the dangers that must be guarded against in time of crisis among a free people; but also there were the convincing evidences of their soundness and their strength."

Some of America's recent primary elections—that in Michigan, for instance—have furnished fresh proof of this. M. W. B.

Britishers Want to Know More About U. S.

Britain In Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

There is a new curiosity in Britain today about America. For the first time many schools are teaching American history. American speakers who have gone all over England talking to working-class audiences tell me that they get unexpected reactions.

They find the audiences everywhere appreciative, but tired of generalized sales talks about the big things America is doing to win the war. What they want are specific details of things already accomplished, or news of United States armaments actually delivered at the front.

In part British newspapers may be responsible for this attitude. They have been stressing America's vast productive power for so long that they have somewhat oversold the thing.

In part the attitude comes from the boastfulness of some Americans and the difficulty in getting American goods actually into production and over here.

It is not hard to see the workers' attitude. After all, as Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, pointed out recently, if you make allowance for the difference in population, British workers in the first quarter of this year produced almost two and a quarter times the volume of army munitions America did, about twice the weight of combat aircraft, with other matters in proportion.

Many British workers still aren't sure America is producing all the war material it can under the circumstances.

The working-class audiences, according to the report, are polite—almost too polite at first.

If this shell of etiquette is cracked and the discussion really gets down to brass tacks, all sorts of pointed and realistic questions are asked. The audiences are interested in America, but they show a wide ignorance of American affairs.

They know very little about social accomplishments and changes in America since 1929. Why so much crime in America? they ask. Why so much illiteracy? How about the Negro, health services, juvenile delinquency, divorce?

An odd thing is that the workers see American films at their theaters every day. Since the war the hold of Hollywood is stronger than ever. Theatrically they know all about America. But the Hollywood product either doesn't answer these social questions, or else is too often the very thing that gives a distorted picture.

Many workers do not know that the United States has old-age and employment insurance laws.

There is a wide ignorance of such a commonplace matter as America's population. A test questionnaire in one instance showed about 30 per cent thought it over 140 millions, 33 per cent thought it under 120 millions; 12 per cent thought it over 190 millions and 4 per cent thought it under 50 millions; 19 per cent had no idea.

One question British workers want to know is whether American labor really accepts mass production speed-up, and belt-line methods? They are inclined to resist these developments at home.

British workers are much more class conscious than Americans, and their social philosophy is more crystallized. The whole discussion of postwar economic problems is going on at a level different from that in America.

This is true to a considerable degree of other groups. British Conservatives, for example, are to the Left of the New Deal in some respects, and the party is responsible for confiscatory income taxes, rationing, and many other wartime moves toward equalitarian objectives.

The war has brought a far wider extension of social control than in America. One hears the question frequently raised of how far postwar reorganization will leave sources of wealth in the hands of private ownership.

The word "socialism," however, does not mean quite the same thing here as in America. When used in a general rather than a party sense, it often refers to social welfare, to the control of monopoly and subordination of individual self-seeking to community welfare.

British workers, it appears, have little doubt about the ultimate power of America, but they indicate apprehension over supposed materialism. The average worker feels that in some respects America is more democratic than Britain in the sense of equality of opportunity, and he wants more of that kind of democracy. But his questions indicate a fear of American "big business" monopolies, ruthless competition, and possible "fascist" leanings.

There is often a lack of realism in these questions comparable, perhaps, to fears sometimes expressed in America that Britain will "go Communist." Actually a country more deep-rootedly individualistic would be hard to find.

The American speakers gave me the result of one revealing survey conducted among workers on the delicate topic of what they like, and dislike, about Americans. The results are as illuminating by indirection, as in their actual comment.

Things they like:

U. S. A. is a go-ahead country, resourceful, efficient. Free and easy, with direct, personal approach. Absence of class distinctions. "They have helped us win the war." People have better times; own cars; more amusements; housing and buildings better. Better climate; bigger place. "They produce better films." Better educational system, more opportunities. President Roosevelt.

Things they dislike:

Brag, conceit, cocksureness. Gangsters, courts, graft, police corruption. Money emphasis, competitiveness, combines, methods of industry. "Their accent." Isolationism; unpreparedness for war. "They have no unemployment relief" (incorrect). Jazz, films. Too many mixed nationalities. Their easy divorce. Treatment of Negroes, attitude toward race problems.

It is significant that some of these items appear in both columns, while the complaint about lack of unemployment relief, for example, is incorrect.

These matters should not be taken too seriously, of course, one way or another, but they may teach Americans that there is still tremendous room for mutual study and international explanation.

Mirror of World Opinion

We Are at War

We are at war. Alcohol and war do not mix any better than alcohol and gasoline. . . .

According to press dispatches, during the seventy-seven days of prohibition in Oahu, there were 268 arrests, an average of 3.3 daily. When prohibition was discontinued by military order, the first day there were seventeen men and five women convicted of drunkenness, and during the next thirty days the average number of arrests was over twenty-one—more than six times the average during the seventy-seven days of prohibition. Barrooms are not fit schools for soldiers who have a world war on their hands, and Army officials who think otherwise should reassign the thinking to competent heads. . . .

One of our large insurance companies reports that during the last decade rejections for heavy alcoholic indulgence have increased from 12 per cent to 34 per cent. . . . From 1932 to 1936, the first four years of repeal, rejections by one company on account of drinking increased 35 per cent. . . .

No other poison causes so many deaths as ethyl alcohol. It is more deadly than morphine, cocaine, or heroin, or all combined. Alcohol causes more deaths than any one of the thirty-one infectious diseases, some of which in the past have assumed the proportions of the plagues. . . . Yet we license men to distribute alcoholic beverages to our soldiers, and to distribute them in camps.

Let us insist that the military camps be cleaned up and the authority of the Army and Navy be used to clean up adjacent territory; let us insist that we go all out for this war and that the liquor interests be no longer the pet of our National Government. —GEORGE BARTON CUTTEN, President of Colgate University, in an address before the National Baptist Convention.

Inconsistent

Military leaders know that vice saps the morale and the physical strength of armies. Consequently they often resort to their war-time powers of closing saloons and houses of prostitution within large areas surrounding camps. They call on civilian authorities to co-operate in enforcing the laws against vice, and if necessary, to enact new laws.

In view of this, is it not strikingly inconsistent that the Government and the military authorities should permit the sale of beverages within camps, and the use of liquor by officers and men? This war cannot be won on liquor, and the sooner that fact is recognized, the better. The efforts to clean up such vice conditions as exist are to be commended and demand every form of support, but as long as regulation and not prohibition is the aim, conditions will continue to be bad.—*Carlisle (Penn.) Sentinel.*

The Unconquerables

Polish Heroes Help Prisoners Escape

LONDON

Certain British families here have particular personal reasons for deep gratitude to three Polish women and four Polish men, executed by the Nazis for helping British officers to escape from a prisoners' camp in Western Poland. The heroines, whose names are inscribed on a long honor roll of Polish unconquerables killed in action against the enemy, since their country was trampled under the German jackboot, are Michalina Gorczyca and Irena Markiewicz of Poznan, and Marja Klochewska of Starachowice.

Their bravery gains luster because they paid the extreme penalty not for aiding themselves, their compatriots, or their country, as thousands in Poland surreptitiously do every day and night, but for aiding their allies captured by a common foe.

The men executed for the same offense in the same locality are Brenislaw Sobkowiak, Witold Laszczyski, Boleslaw Kierczynski, and Bernard Drozd. A 16-year-old girl, Klara Dolnisk, and a boy, Zbigniew Klichowski, were treated with what Germans call "clemency" for their share in these escapes. They were sentenced to six years in a penal camp.

Because of the possibility of prejudicing future attempts to help British prisoners escape, it is not practicable to furnish any details of the assistance given by the Poles. Nor is it permissible to divulge how recruits for the Polish Army turn up in Britain from Poland in order to resume openly the fight against the Nazis that they have been waging under cover.

Despite savage punishment, however, the hidden campaigners carry on. Their resistance in a wide variety of forms continues to illustrate to the Nazis and to the world at large that unconquerable resolve of the Poles to go on fighting until the day comes for the Polish Army and the Allies to march triumphantly into Warsaw and release Poland from bondage.

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